

VICTORIA.

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK

STATISTICS OF THE COLONY
OF VICTORIA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH,

1857.

Compiled from Official Records in the Registrar General's Office.

WITH APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

REPORTS OF THE VARIOUS STATISTICAL COLLECTORS.

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.

By Authority:

JOHN FERRES, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE.

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REPORT.

Registrar General's Office,
Melbourne, September 14th, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit the accompanying Agricultural and Live Stock Statistics for the Colony of Victoria, for the year terminating on the 31st March, 1857.

2. Wherever it has been found practicable these returns have been subjected to the examination of gentlemen residing in the several districts, and I am glad to be able to report that the result has uniformly been favorable to the correctness of the information obtained.

3. I would, however, strongly urge the importance of carrying out the suggestion of the Committee of the late Legislative Council on the subject, so that the collecting of these returns may be resumed not later than the middle of the month of February, a season of the year when the farmer is best able to give a correct estimate of the crops he has raised. Political events having on this occasion resulted in the absence of any funds to meet the expenses of collection until after that season had elapsed a considerable delay has been caused in the publication of the returns, a circumstance which obviously diminishes their utility both to the agricultural and mercantile classes of the community.

4. I have thought it advisable to append some of the Reports which I have received from the more experienced among the collectors of Agricultural Statistics, viz. :— Messrs. Levy, Farrange and Elkington, as I believe that observations offered by gentlemen who have evinced considerable zeal and ability in the discharge of the duties entrusted to them could scarcely fail to prove interesting to the public.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

NORMAN CAMPBELL,

Registrar General.

The Honorable the Chief Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

AGRICULTURE IN THE COUNTY OF BOURKE.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ACRES of PURCHASED LAND in CULTIVATION and under NATURAL PASTURE, with the PRODUCE thereof, in the Year ending 31st March, 1857;
shewing the Number of Occupiers and the Amount of Cultivation in each Parish or District in the County of Bourke.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.		Number of Occupiers of Purchased Land.	Extent of Land in Acres, cultivated or otherwise.	NATURE OF THE CROP, AND THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND IN EACH CROP.																				TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES IN CROP.				
				WHEAT.		MAIZE.		BARLEY.		OATS.			Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rye Grass.	Common Pasture Land—Native Grasses.	Gardens.	Onions.	Cabbage and Carrots.		White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	Vines.	
				For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.																For Hay.
				acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	
Prahran ...		168	2,872½	40	...	1	...	...	55	14	8	63	120½	1	...	...	...	48½	...	...	2,235	269	2	½	...	13	2	637½
Dandenong ...		20	3,893	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	36	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	3,643	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Moorabbin ...		254	4,293	124	...	1	...	5½	54	30	24	1	1,052	...	...	...	...	384	...	...	2,277¼	241¾	...	...	88¾	...	9½	2,015¾
Mulgrave ...		89	5,460¾	153	...	...	1	10	...	...	22	...	212	...	...	...	...	117½	...	...	4,942½	1½	...	...	1	...	...	518¼
Nunawading ...		97	3,820¼	148½	...	...	2	7	7½	...	13½	...	260½	...	...	...	...	105¾	...	...	3,269½	3	...	...	...	2½	...	550¾
Boroondara ...		228	6,831½	324½	...	1	30½	11½	36½	41	95½	...	760	...	...	...	...	363	...	...	4,992¾	174	1	...	...	...	...	1,838¾
Bulleen ...		109	8,336½	528	...	...	...	8	3	...	149½	...	536½	...	...	...	...	425¾	...	...	6,678¾	6	...	...	...	1	...	1,657¾
Doutta Galla ...		90	10,439½	764½	...	...	...	15	95	...	123	7	4,327	...	...	...	...	52	...	21	4,971	64	...	...	...	...	...	5,468½
Jika Jika ...		175	8,131	484	1	12½	1½	59	39	...	237	82	2,253½	7	2½	...	...	156½	...	...	4,517½	227½	...	...	21	...	29½	3,613½
Tullamarine...		54	10,861	1,281	9	20	...	19	5	...	195	...	802½	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	8,464½	14	...	...	...	3	...	2,396½
Will-will-rook ...		43	8,984	844½	22	...	...	12	27½	...	56	...	2,126½	...	...	...	...	22½	...	...	5,866	4	...	...	...	...	...	3,118
Keelbundora ...		125	18,264	2,262	...	40½	...	187	40½	2	1,579	20	4,019½	12	20	½	526	...	3	9,265½	215½	...	...	28½	17	25½	8,998½	
*Morang ...		62	5,432	312	...	2	...	11	...	11	116	20	...	1	...	...	...	52	...	...	4,907	...	...	...	...	...	...	525
Wollert ...		25	9,010	578	...	10	...	16	2	...	579	...	548	...	3	...	...	73	...	...	7,183	12	...	...	1	5	...	1,827
Yuroke ...		71	16,889	2,789	...	...	13	3	1	...	537½	...	941	1	...	...	...	104	...	...	12,499½	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,389½
Bulla Bulla ...		63	13,272½	1,410½	...	...	...	29	...	15	185	12	732	...	½	...	...	68	...	...	10,817¾	½	...	...	2	...	...	2,454½
Bolinda ...		16	52,602	387	...	...	...	1	...	...	38	...	28	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	52,092	...	...	...	...	...	...	510
Mickleham ...		29	6,933	713	...	6	1	...	...	...	109	...	23½	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	6,024½	...	...	...	...	...	...	908½
Kalkallo ...		82	18,937	1,918	...	21½	...	110	...	...	808	1½	1,476	2	3	...	...	152	...	...	14,379	36½	...	...	3	24	2½	4,558
*Yan Yean ...		54	9,097½	1,293	...	6½	...	60	...	...	287	...	551	...	1½	...	...	88½	...	...	6,770	27½	...	...	3	9	½	2,327½
*Toorourrong ...		25	7,290	940	...	11	...	25	...	...	502	...	238	...	2	...	...	89	...	...	5,455½	14½	...	...	3	9	1	1,834½
Merriang ...		28	11,055½	752	...	11	...	72	...	...	680	...	755	...	5	...	...	99	...	...	8,659½	13½	...	...	...	8	½	2,396
Darraweit Guim ...		13	8,442	332	...	...	5	...	...	...	36	...	14	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	8,013	...	...	...	...	...	...	429
Buttlejorrk ...		51	9,425½	190	...	...	...	9	3	...	113	...	155	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	8,889½	2	...	...	...	5	...	536
Holden ...		10	4,491	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	71	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	4,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	220
Maribyrnong ...		19	11,086	126	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	415	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	10,519	5	...	...	...	...	...	567
Cut-paw-paw ...		70	5,670	172	...	...	1	6	...	1	53	...	244	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	5,094½	6½	...	...	...	...	...	575½
Truganina ...		3	3,100	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Derrimut ...		28	19,868	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	40	...	...	...	...	25½	...	...	19,712½	...	...	...	1	...	...	155½
Deutgam ...		1	14,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	20	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	14,873	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Tarnneit ...		34	7,143	394	...	1	...	4	...	...	211	...	108	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	6,403	...	...	...	...	...	...	740
Pywheitjorrk ...		14	10,910	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	125½	...	67	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	10,456½	...	...	...	...	...	...	453½
Kororoit ...		7	1,611	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	50	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	1,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	318
Djerriwarrh...		18	6,638	221	...	...	...	20	...	...	80	...	40	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	6,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	377
Merrimu ...		18	1,512	422	...	...	...	6	...	...	73	...	102	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	878	...	...	...	...	...	...	634
Yangardook...		21	9,275	831	...	...	...	17	...	...	139	...	12	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	8,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,030
Mordialloc ...		42	5,524	76	4	...	1	41	...	...	3¼	...	28	...	...	...	...	50¼	...	...	5,319½	1	...	...	...	...	...	204½
Gisborne ...		56	8,005	146	...	...	...	2	...	...	246½	...	249	...	...	...	...	109½	...	...	7,251	1	...	...	...	...	...	754
Bacchus Marsh ...		9	2,569	373	...	1	2	21	...	...	41	...	27	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	2,073	...	...	...	...	2	...	496
Blackwood ...		53	11,500	1,060½	...	½	1	5	...	...	418	...	45	½	...	...	...	110	...	...	9,856½	...	...	...	...	3	...	1,643½
Wallan Wallan ...		20	3,423	377	...	1	...	2	...	...	6	...	18	...	...	...	...	44½	...	...	2,973½	...	...	...	...	1	...	449½
Macedon ...		2	716	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	15	...	3	...	...	6	...	...	611	...	...	...	6	...	...	105
Bylands ...		32	7,340½	421	...	...	...	13	...	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	106	...	...	6,750½	...	...	...	...	...	...	590
Lancefield ...		18	4,857	276	...	...	...	5	...	...	108	...	6	...	...	...	...	56½	...	...	4,401½	...	1	...	...	3	...	455½
Korkuperrimul ...		25	2,789¼	381½	...	...	...	7	...	...	85	...	134	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	2,161¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	627½
TOTALS		2,471	403,500½	24,697½	36	141½	64	820¼	372	114	8,230¼	206½	23,709	24½	40½	...	½	4,059	...	24	339,280¼	1,340¼	4	½	158¼	105½	72¼	64,220¼

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	NATURE OF THE PRODUCE, AND QUANTITY OF EACH.																					
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Onions.	Carrots.	Cabbage.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	HAY.				GRAPE.		
																Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye Grass.	Fruit Sold.	Wine Produced.	Brandy Manufactured.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	lbs.	gals.	gals.
Prahran ...	669	10	...	200	...	...	...	...	103	...	280	10	...	...	140	...	16½	184	...	13,440	...	...
Dandenong ...	1,820	...	...	290	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...
Moorabbin ...	2,293	30	85	385	...	...	...	...	817	...	...	...	...	237	...	4	315	1,290	...	95,326	...	...
Mulgrave ...	2,690	...	210	685	...	...	...	...	179½	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	257¼	...	...	...	...
Nunawading ...	2,923	...	170	395	...	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	304½	...	800	...	...
Boroondara ...	7,220	20	323	2,192	...	...	...	...	1,051¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1,030½	...	...	...	...
Bulleen ...	12,303	...	240	3,827	...	...	...	...	1,802¼	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	725	...	...	...	...
Doutta Galla ...	18,521	...	450	3,410	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,920½	...	...	...	...
Jika Jika ...	10,927	403	1,535	4,880	...	65	...	...	604	...	...	...	...	306	...	...	...	4,483	...	138,880	150	...
Tullamarine ...	30,904	400	515	5,890	...	...	...	...	166½	...	...	...	...	...	...	11½	...	1,136	...	...	...	...
Will-will-rook ...	17,054	...	300	1,705	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	3	22¾	...	3,285	...	...	...	...
Keelbundora ...	56,550	1,215	4,675	31,580	...	570	...	15	2,108	...	...	...	...	855	480	30	4	8,079	...	123,200	...	...
*Morang ...	4,695	...	200	2,400	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
Wollert ...	14,450	300	400	11,580	...	90	...	...	292	...	...	...	...	30	150	...	...	1,096	...	...	...	...
Yuroke ...	60,846	...	...	16,179	...	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,277¾	...	...	...	...
Bulla Bulla ...	34,405½	...	954	7,330	...	...	...	...	127½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1,049	...	...	...	...
Bolinda ...	9,905	...	35	1,150	...	...	...	...	114½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...
Mickleham ...	15,478	...	15	3,618	...	...	...	...	118½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...
Kalkallo ...	47,950	645	2,750	16,160	...	90	...	...	608	...	...	...	...	90	660	...	20	2,952	...	134,40	...	...
*Yan Yean ...	32,425	195	1,500	5,740	...	45	...	...	354	...	...	...	...	90	270	...	...	1,102	...	4,480	...	...
*Toorourrong ...	23,500	330	625	10,040	...	60	...	...	356	...	...	...	...	90	270	...	...	476	...	4,480	...	...
Merriang ...	18,800	330	1,800	13,600	...	150	...	...	396	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	1,510	...	2,240	...	...
Darraweit Guim ...	4,034	...	...	1,295	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...
Buttlejorrk ...	4,135	...	255	3,035	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	208½	...	...	...	...
Holden ...	3,350	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88½	...	...	...	...
Maribyrnong ...	3,620	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	20½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650½	...	...	...	...
Cut-paw-paw ...	3,084	...	450	975	...	...	...	...	119¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1¼	341¾	...	...	...	...
Truganina ...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...
Derrimut ...	1,125	...	...	660	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40½	...	...	...	...
Deutgam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarrneit ...	7,028	25	115	5,523	...	...	...	...	37½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152½	...	...	...	...
Pywheitjorrk ...	5,503	...	...	3,570	...	...	...	...	33¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100½	...	...	...	...
Kororoit ...	5,145	...	...	343	...	...	...	...	16¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...
Djerriwarrah... ..	5,420	...	500	1,645	...	...	...	...	39½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52½	...	...	...	...
Merrimu ...	15,470	...	240	2,850	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162½	...	...	...	...
Yangardook ...	24,299	...	510	3,580	...	...	...	...	56½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
Mordialloc ...	1,331	...	1,595	61	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	17½	...	...	...	...
Gisborne... ..	3,913	...	20	9,115	...	...	...	...	312½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	...	...	...	...
Bacchus Marsh ...	10,040	40	748	1,250	...	...	...	...	66½	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	39	...	...	...	...
Blackwood ...	29,752	...	270	15,300	...	...	...	...	295½	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	68½	...	...	...	...
Wallan Wallan ...	8,535	...	20	140	...	...	...	...	108½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...
Macedon ...	1,015	...	...	950	...	40	...	...	21½	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
Bylands ...	7,771	...	264	515	...	...	...	...	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36½	...	...	...	...
Lancefield ...	5,446	...	100	1,735	...	...	...	...	175½	...	20	...	...	...	30	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Korkuperrimul ...	9,420	...	230	2,278	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	585,964½	3,943	22,099	198,476	...	1,110	...	15	11,969¾	...	300	10	...	1,747	2,331	72¼	383¾	40,031¾	...	396,286	150	...

* That portion only of the Parish which is contained in the County of Bourke.

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

AGRICULTURE IN THE COUNTY OF GRANT.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ACRES of PURCHASED LAND in CULTIVATION and under NATURAL PASTURE, with the PRODUCE thereof, in the Year ending 31st March, 1857; shewing the Number of Occupiers, and the Amount of Cultivation in each Parish or District in the County of Grant.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	Number of Occupiers of Purchased Lands.	Extent of Land in Acres, cultivated or otherwise.	NATURE OF THE CROP, AND THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND IN EACH CROP.																				TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES IN CROP.					
			WHEAT.		MAIZE.		BARLEY.			OATS.			Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rye Grass.	Common Pasture Land—Native Grasses.	Gardens.	Onions.	Cabbage and Carrots.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	Vine.		
			For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.																
			acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	
Barrabool ...	160	18,761	4,097	...	...	...	76	35	...	1,288½	3	3,438	40	19	...	...	570	...	...	9,010	43	7	8	3	6	117½	9,751
Wurdiyouang ...	17	6,532	40	...	...	...	3½	...	...	7	8	28	...	...	...	...	16	1	...	6,428½	...	...	...	...	...	...	103½
Moolap ...	167	11,520½	1,260½	...	...	...	132	30½	...	843½	9½	915	1	18½	...	...	163½	...	...	8,124	2	...	...	...	20	½	3,396½
Carrah ...	32	16,173½	269	...	...	...	18½	...	...	70	...	72	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	15,696	...	1½	2	...	...	½	4,77½
Puebla ...	5	8,085	93	...	...	...	8	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	7,914½	...	...	...	...	...	1½	170½
Parwan ...	26	1,090½	384	...	...	...	4	...	...	60	...	20	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	621½	...	...	...	...	...	...	469
Gnarwarre ...	41	11,293	534	...	...	...	1	...	...	183	...	38	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	10,504	...	...	...	...	...	...	789
Bulban ...	15	2,838	135	...	...	...	4	2	...	44	4	23	...	...	...	...	16½	...	...	2,607	2	...	...	...	...	½	231
Moorpanyal ...	118	6,399	928	2	...	1	36	18	...	459½	22	702	...	2	...	...	118½	...	9	4,073	1	1	5¾	7	1	12¼	2,326
Gherang-gherang ...	3	2,178	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Paraparap ...	6	6,092	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	6,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Modewarre ...	90	15,250	1,510	...	...	...	22	...	...	419	...	69	...	...	...	...	183½	...	...	13,043½	...	...	...	1	...	2	2,206½
Burtwarra ...	8	11,830	39	...	½	...	...	...	...	6	...	15	...	...	...	...	20½	...	...	11,749	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Gorrockburkghap ...	1	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3,386	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Worniyaloak ...	34	8,788	97	...	...	...	14	2	...	50½	...	33½	...	...	...	...	17	2	...	8,572	...	...	...	...	...	...	216
Tutegong ...	25	9,040	125	...	...	...	25	...	...	78	...	34	...	...	...	...	37	...	5	8,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	304
Lara ...	4	6,710	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6,693	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Dunee ...	191	18,753	1,739½	14	...	...	23	7	...	630	...	476½	...	3½	...	...	360	...	...	15,465	2½	3½	...	...	3	25½	3,288
Wabdallah ...	22	11,496	164	...	...	...	10	...	...	69	...	58	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	11,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	347
Durdidwarrah ...	2	303	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	30	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Coolebarghurk ...	4	2,934	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2,870	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Moranghurk ...	37	19,073	227½	23	...	...	8	...	...	74	...	60	...	...	...	...	17½	8	...	18,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	418
Murgheboluc ...	50	13,634	556	...	...	...	46½	...	...	242½	1	203½	...	1	...	½	134	...	...	12,437½	3	...	3½	1	...	4	1,196½
Youang ...	21	15,012	176	...	...	...	3½	...	...	91	...	5	...	...	...	...	39½	...	...	14,697	...	...	...	...	...	...	315
Murtcaim ...	22	14,555	190	...	...	...	14½	1	...	48	...	89	...	6	...	...	22	...	...	14,170	...	3½	...	...	9	2	385
Cocoroc ...	2	8,070	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Darriwil ...	64	15,076	1,395½	...	...	...	30½	5	4	429	...	165	...	...	...	...	176½	...	...	12,864½	...	...	...	...	6	...	2,211½
Werribee ...	7	8,605	32	...	...	...	4	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	8,548	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Bellarine ...	157	18,288	5,561	40	...	...	107	9¼	28	1,241½	12¼	389	6	...	...	...	425	...	...	10,440	...	...	...	24	1	4	7,848
Lake Lake Wollard ...	7	11,098	7	...	...	...	1½	...	...	1½	...	24	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	11,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Conewarre ...	90	9,038	660	...	...	...	26½	1	...	171½	...	160	...	...	...	...	86½	...	...	7,923	...	...	...	...	9½	...	1,115
Paywit ...	54	6,367	581½	4	...	...	8	2	...	106	3	24½	...	1½	...	...	91½	...	...	5,544	...	1	...	...	...	...	823
Gherineghap ...	70	18,253	458	...	...	...	34	1	...	291½	...	543½	½	¼	...	...	118	...	...	16,776¼	...	1½	10¾	2	½	15¼	1,476¾
Gorong ...	19	3,316	75	...	...	...	7	...	...	136	...	53	...	...	...	½	37½	...	20	2,981	2	...	...	1	3	...	335
Ballark ...	4	5,719	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	30	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	5,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
Bungal ...	2	1,570	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	48	...	...	...	...	2	...	30	1,467	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Meredith ...	5	1,347	148	...	...	...	6	...	...	8	...	182	...	½	...	...	15	...	...	987	...	...	...	...	½	...	360
Clarendon ...	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carrung-e-murnong ...	4	6,372	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	14	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	6,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Ballan ...	4	3,322	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	53	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	3,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	206
Buninyong ...	75	4,614¾	19	...	...	...	...	...	2	39¾	...	272½	...	...	...	...	126	...	...	4,118¾	4¼	1½	24	5	2	...	496
Anakie ...	23	15,205	99	...	...	...	4	...	...	30	...	8	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	15,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	166
Moradoranook ...	3	13,110	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	13,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
(Burnt Bridge ...	4	1,920	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	1,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Lal-lal ...	2	1,280	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	33	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Kerrit-bareet ...	5	2,809	9½	...	...	...	3	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	2,748	...	5½	4½	5½	...	...	61
Warreneep ...	2	646	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	641	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
TOTAL ...	1,708	297,791½	21,970	9½	½	1	681	13¾	34	7,365¼	62¾	8,441	47½	52¼	...	1	3,072½	15	64	355,338	59¾	20½	459½	448½	451½	201	42,453¼	

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Onions.	Carrots.	Cabbage.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	HAY.				GRAPE.		
																Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye Grass.	Fruit Sold.	Wine Produced.	Brandy Manufactured.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	lbs.	gallons.	gals.
Barrabool ...	94,499	...	2,165	39,241	80	130	...	...	1,298	...	540	44	...	9	18	...	...	4,949	...	170,500	7,400	240
Wurdiyouang ...	759	...	78	165	...	...	...	...	18	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...
Moolap ...	23,929	...	2,937	21,174	...	679	...	...	314 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	156	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...
Carrah ...	5,707	...	620	2,608	...	...	...	...	103	...	80	7	3	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...
Puebla ...	2,050	...	100	1,275	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parwan ...	7,975	...	110	1,580	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
Gnarwarre ...	10,316	...	20	4,455	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...
Bulban ...	2,627	...	100	952	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
Moorpanyal ...	20,693	...	1,095	13,847	...	22	...	...	201	...	100	17	9	49	15	3	...	1,069	13	21,500	250	...
Gherang-gherang ...	1,100	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paraparap ...	960	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
Modewarre ...	32,725	...	579	9,506	...	...	...	...	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...
Burtwarra ...	852	10	...	140	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...
Gorrockburkghap ...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
Worniyaloak ...	1,794	...	250	960	...	...	...	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...
Tutegong ...	2,543	...	823	2,960	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...
Lara ...	80	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Duneeed ...	38,617	...	413	17,903	...	37	...	...	693	...	120	...	...	...	17	18	...	709	...	78,000	2,800	100
Wabdallah ...	2,869	...	144	1,446	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...
Durdidwarrah ...	80	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
Coolebarghurk ...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
Moranghurk ...	4,917	...	155	1,775	...	...	...	...	10	24	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...
Murgheboluc ...	12,577	...	1,258	5,795	...	8	...	2	273	...	...	19	8	...	...	...	...	358	...	2,200	...	...
Youang ...	3,897	...	70	2,037	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Murtcain ...	3,395	...	385	1,012	...	150	...	...	38	...	280	...	...	...	40	...	...	107	...	...	...	...
Cocoroc ...	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...
Darriwil ...	29,766	...	664	9,260	...	...	...	...	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...
Werribee ...	728	...	112	150	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellarine ...	130,890	...	2,969	34,931	...	...	...	...	1,132 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	70	2	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	640 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	20,000	...	...
Lake Lake Wollard ...	101	...	24	23	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...
Conewarre ...	12,729	...	496	2,845	...	...	...	...	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	...	...	...	...
Paywit ...	10,327	...	122	2,128	...	3	...	...	99	...	20	...	...	...	...	5	...	33	...	...	...	...
Gherineghap ...	9,058	...	664	6,662	1	3	...	...	258	...	200	19	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	4	...	...	751	...	18,560	336	...
Gorong ...	1,705	...	155	4,517	...	...	...	1	111	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	...	...	97	30	...	...	...
Ballark ...	1,446	...	...	1,680	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...
Bungal ...	180	...	...	325	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	45	...	...	...
Meredith ...	4,150	...	130	320	...	2	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	258	...	...	...	...
Clarendon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carrung-e-murnong ...	1,032	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
Ballan ...	2,016	...	...	1,230	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...
Buninyong ...	410	...	...	928	...	...	...	...	247	...	45	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	339	...	...	...	...
Anakie ...	1,996	...	120	740	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Moradoranook ...	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Districts. { Burnt Bridge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	60	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	47	...	...	...	...
{ Lal-lal ...	42	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...
{ Kerrit-bareet ...	245	...	36	1,015	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	10	5	9	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
{ Warreneep ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	483,087	10	16,794	196,620	81	1,034	...	3	6,146 $\frac{1}{2}$	164	1,385	112 $\frac{3}{4}$	137 $\frac{1}{4}$	174	274	185 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,937 $\frac{1}{4}$	88	310,760	10,786	340

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 3.

AGRICULTURE IN THE COUNTY OF EVELYN.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ACRES of PURCHASED LAND in CULTIVATION and under NATURAL PASTURE, with the PRODUCE thereof, in the Year ending 31st March, 1857; shewing the Number of Occupiers and the Amount of Cultivation in each Parish or District in the County of Evelyn.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.			Number of Occupiers of Purchased Lands.	Extent of Land in Acres, cultivated or otherwise.	NATURE OF THE CROP, AND THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND IN EACH CROP.																								
					WHEAT.		MAIZE.		BARLEY.			OATS.			Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Rye Grass.	Tobacco.	Common Pasture Land—Native Grasses.	Gardens.	Onions.	Cabbage and Carrots.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	Vines.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES IN CROP.
					For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.															
Yering ...	...	15	9,606	acres. 303	...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. 71	acres. ...	acres. 50	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. 65	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. 9,115	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. 2	...	491	
Warrantdyte...	...	24	7,572	112	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	7,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	203
Nillumbik ...	...	96	9,281 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,135 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	26	...	416 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	413 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	267 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	7,016 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	2,265 $\frac{1}{4}$
Burgoyne & Tarrawarra	...	7	7,039	15	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	32	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6,975	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
*Toorourrong	...	12	3,862	400	...	...	...	2	8	92	...	26	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	3,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	556
*Morang ...	...	6	1,438	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1,409	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
*Yan Yean ...	...	16	1,616	211	...	...	...	5	...	22	...	13	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	1,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	273
Unnamed ...	...	10	2,557	271	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	24	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	442
TOTALS	...	186	42,971 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,469 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	33	8	772 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	583 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	448 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	38,648 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	4,323 $\frac{1}{4}$

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.			NATURE OF THE PRODUCE, AND QUANTITY OF EACH.																					
			Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Onions.	Carrots.	Cabbage.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	HAY.				GRAPE.		
																		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye Grass.	Fruit Sold.	Wine Pro- duced.	Brandy Manufac- tured.
Yering ...	...	bushels. 5,510	bushels. ...	bushels. ...	bushels. 2,072	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. 188	cwt. ...	cwt. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. 6	...	...	71	...	lbs. ...	gals. ...	gals. ...
Warrantdyte..	...	1,490	...	...	382	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...
Nillumbik ...	...	26,701	90	880	11,396	...	...	...	...	936	...	...	...	...	5	15	...	...	593	4	...	...	...
Burgoyne & Tarrawarra	...	285	...	...	229	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...
*Toorourrong	...	8,268	...	40	2,186	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	52	...	...	...	...
*Morang ...	...	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Yan Yean ...	...	4,066	...	130	530	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
Unnamed ...	...	7,015	...	...	3,419	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	...	53,576	90	1,050	20,214	...	...	...	...	1,338	...	...	...	...	5	21	...	16	831	4	...	...	...

* That portion of the Parish which is contained within the County of Evelyn.

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

AGRICULTURE IN THE COUNTY OF MORNINGTON.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ACRES of PURCHASED LAND in CULTIVATION and under NATURAL PASTURE, with the PRODUCE thereof, in the Year ending 31st March, 1857; shewing the Number of Occupiers, and the Amount of Cultivation in each Parish or District in the County of Mornington.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	Number of Occupiers of Purchased Lands.	Extent of Land in Acres cultivated or otherwise.	NATURE OF THE CROP, AND THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND IN EACH CROP.																									
			WHEAT.		MAIZE.		BARLEY.			OATS.			Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rye Grass.	Common Pasture Land—Native Grasses.	Gardens.	Onions.	Cabbage and Carrots.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	Vines.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES IN CROP.	
			For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.																
Berwick ...	25	8,003	acres. 469	acres. ...	acres. 2	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. 172	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. 110	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. 7,250	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	753
Eumemmerring ...	21	4,484	105	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	24	...	13	...	...	...	66	...	...	4,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213
Moorrooduc ...	20	8,484	116	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	45	...	18	...	...	...	60	...	...	8,235	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	249
Lyndhurst ...	26	8,209	345	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	7,628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	581
Kangerong ...	9	3,161	138	...	2	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	2,897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264
Cranbourne ...	29	8,598	658	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	...	3	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	7,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	942
Unnamed ...	26	6,685	226	...	1	...	...	...	3	79	...	52	...	12	...	...	58	...	...	6,254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	431
TOTALS ...	156	47,624	2,057	...	5	...	17	...	3	827	...	86	...	12	...	...	420	...	...	44,191	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3,433

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	NATURE OF THE PRODUCE, AND QUANTITY OF EACH.																					
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Onions.	Carrots.	Cabbage.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	HAY.				GRAPE.		
																Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye Grass.	Fruit Sold.	Wine Pro- duced.	Brandy Manufac- tured.
Berwick ...	bushels. 11,605	bushels. 80	bushels. ...	bushels. 5,275	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. 412	cwt. ...	cwt. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	lbs. ...	gals. ...	gals. ...
Eumemmerring ...	1,660	...	125	149	...	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
Moorrooduc ...	2,138	...	80	890	...	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...
Lyndhurst ...	4,858	...	200	3,150	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangerong ...	2,475	40	...	2,415	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cranbourne ...	14,106	...	...	6,236	...	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Unnamed ...	3,096	50	30	1,501	...	12	...	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	59	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	39,938	170	435	19,616	...	12	...	...	1,181	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	2	102	...	...	...

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

AGRICULTURE IN THE COUNTY OF DALHOUSIE.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ACRES of PURCHASED LAND in CULTIVATION and under NATURAL PASTURE, with the PRODUCE thereof, in the year ending 31st March, 1857; shewing the Number of Occupiers, and the Amount of Cultivation in each Parish or District in the County of Dalhousie.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	Number of Occupiers of Purchased Lands.	Extent of Land in Acres, cultivated or otherwise.	NATURE OF THE CROP, AND THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND IN EACH CROP.																									
			WHEAT.		MAIZE.		BARLEY.			OATS.			Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rye Grass.	Common Pasture Land—Native Grasses.	Gardens.	Onions.	Cabbage and Carrots.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	Vines.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES IN CROP.	
			For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.																
Carlsruhe	18	7,196	acres. 81½	acres. 92	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. 10	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. 93	acres. ...	acres. 245	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. 2	acres. ...	acres. 103	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. 6,569½	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	626½
Emberton	8	6,995	21	17	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	53	...	...	...	...	44	...	15	6,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166
Darlington	5	1,920	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	46	...	73	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	1,767	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Broadford	18	2,733	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	50	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	2,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346
Tylden	39	8,260	134	8	...	2	1	...	...	112	...	66	...	...	...	...	121	...	...	7,813	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	447
Woodend	36	3,084½	42	7½	...	...	2	...	...	42	...	165½	...	...	...	...	94½	...	...	2,729	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	355½
Seymour	25	3,832	189	...	...	2	6	...	...	49	...	77	...	...	...	...	33½	...	...	3,471½	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	360½
Pyalong	5	2,358	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Lowrey	9	3,013¾	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	23	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	2,916¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Heathcote	26	3,072½	62	...	2½	...	11½	7	...	51	...	287½	...	...	...	...	33½	...	...	2,617½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	455
Edgecombe	48	4,684	233	31	...	...	6½	...	...	133	...	290	...	...	...	...	162½	...	...	3,824	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	860
Bylands	78	6,396½	526½	13	...	...	2	...	...	123	3	152	...	...	...	...	167	...	...	5,407	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	989½
Morandng	56	7,922	707	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	67	...	...	...	...	149½	...	...	6,959½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	962½
Metcalf	23	3,276	147	25	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	110½	...	...	...	...	143	...	...	2,744½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531½
Willomavin	74	4,219	892½	64	...	...	...	1	...	431	...	701½	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	2,052½	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,166½
Lauriston	110	15,799	949¾	111	1	...	11	3	...	1,014½	...	1,170	...	½	...	...	782½	...	...	11,748¾	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,050¼
TOTALS ..	588	84,761¼	4,276¼	368½	3½	4	57	11	...	2,303½	3	3,540	1	½	2	...	1,975	...	15	72,171½	24½	...	...	2	3	...	...	12,589¾

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	NATURE OF THE PRODUCE, AND QUANTITY OF EACH.																					
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Onions.	Carrots.	Cabbage.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	HAY.				GRAPE.		
																Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye Grass.	Fruit Sold.	Wine Pro-duced.	Brandy Manufac-tured.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	lbs.	gals.	gals.
Carlsruhe	1,652	...	280	3,645	...	...	8	...	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	304½	...	...	...	...
Emberton	593	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	25½	...	79	20	...	...	...
Darlington	105	...	241	1,535	...	...	...	...	7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109½	...	...	...	...
Broadford	5,348	...	...	980	...	...	...	...	68½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...
Tylden	3,006	...	30	3,870	...	...	...	...	331½	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	...	132	...	...	...	...
Woodend	1,041	...	60	1,258	...	...	...	...	183½	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	278	...	...	...	...
Seymour	5,077	...	195	1,850	...	...	...	...	61½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	...	...	...
Pyalong	80	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
Lowrey	1,336	...	...	280	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...
Heathcote	1,810	38	245	1,440	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	609½	...	...	...	...
Edgcombe	5,576	...	223	4,294	...	...	...	...	236	...	...	...	...	1	...	47	14	402	...	...	...	...
Bylands	9,921	...	60	3,003	...	...	...	...	280½	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	219	...	...	...	...
Morandng	14,315	...	...	1,250	...	...	...	...	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...
Metcalf	3,387	...	...	2,985	...	...	...	...	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	176½	...	...	...	...
Willomavin	13,976	...	...	9,725	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	5	913½	...	...	...	...
Lauriston	22,271½	16	220	35,775	...	5	...	...	1,439½	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	9	2,104	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	89,494½	54	1,554	72,510	...	5	8	...	3,525½	...	...	...	...	1	15	495½	56	4,678½	20	...	...	...

AGRICULTURE IN THE COUNTY OF POLWORTH.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ACRES of PURCHASED LAND in CULTIVATION and under NATURAL PASTURE, with the PRODUCE thereof, in the Year ending 31st March, 1857; shewing the Number of Occupiers, and the Amount of Cultivation in each Parish or District in the County of Polworth.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.			Number of Occupiers of Purchased Lands.	Extent of Land in Acres, cultivated or otherwise.	NATURE OF THE CROP, AND THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND IN EACH CROP.																								
					WHEAT.		MAIZE.		BARLEY.			OATS.			Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rye Grass.	Common Pasture Land—Native Grasses.	Gardens.	Onions.	Cabbage and Carrots.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	Vines.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES IN CROP.
					For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.															
Whoorel ...	...	7	11,271	acres. 127	...	...	...	acres. 1½	...	...	acres. 26½	...	6	...	...	...	acres. 6½	...	...	acres. 11,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166
Nalangil ...	...	17	26,088	336	...	...	...	1½	...	...	184	...	73	...	...	...	28	...	...	25,464½	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	623½
Birregurra ...	...	11	5,251	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	61½	...	10	...	...	...	14½	2	...	5,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218
Yan Yan Gurt ...	...	4	5,730	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	48	...	...	...	2	...	...	5,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Irrewarra ...	...	42	11,691	477	...	...	...	14	...	...	218½	...	65	...	...	...	77	...	...	10,837½	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	853½
Elliminyt ...	...	28	5,488	139	...	...	...	3	...	...	174	...	12	...	...	...	20	...	...	5,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348
TOTALS ...	...	109	65,519	1,229	...	...	...	18½	...	...	690½	...	214	...	...	...	148	2	...	63,214	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2,305

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.		NATURE OF THE PRODUCE, AND QUANTITY OF EACH.																					
		Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Onions.	Carrots.	Cabbage.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	HAY.				GRAPE.		
																	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye Grass.	Fruit Sold.	Wine Produced.	Brandy Manufactured.
Whoorel	bushels. 3,320	bushels. ...	bushels. ...	bushels. 870	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. 14	cwt. ...	cwt. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. 5	tons. ...	lbs. ...	gals. ...	gals. ...	
Nalangil	7,411	...	30	7,250	71	3	105	
Birregurra ...	...	2,360	...	...	1,334	...	...	...	...	32	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Yan Yan Gurt ...	...	400	...	...	720	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...
Irrewarra ...	...	9,914	...	280	5,875	...	...	...	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	93	...	...	...
Elliminyt ...	...	2,840	...	70	4,370	...	...	...	...	46½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	...	26,245	...	380	20,419	...	...	...	...	321½	100	...	...	...	...	5	...	296	...	...	...

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 7.

AGRICULTURE IN THE COUNTY OF RIPON.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ACRES of PURCHASED LAND in CULTIVATION and under NATURAL PASTURE, with the PRODUCE thereof, in the Year ending 31st March, 1857; shewing the Number of Occupiers and the Amount of Cultivation in each Parish or District in the County of Ripon.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.			Number of Occupiers of Purchased Lands.	Extent of Land in Acres, cultivated or otherwise.	NATURE OF THE CROP, AND THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND IN EACH CROP.																								
					WHEAT.		MAIZE.		BARLEY.			OATS.			Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rye Grass.	Common Pasture Land—Native Grasses.	Gardens.	Onions.	Cabbage and Carrots.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	Vines.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES IN CROP.
					For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.															
Raglan ...	...	8	2,252½	25	...	2½	...	9	...	...	30	...	73½	1	...	...	...	19	3	...	2,082	7½	...	...	...	...	...	170½
Ascot ...	...	18	1,647	125	...	...	...	1½	...	...	201	...	167	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	1,015½	...	...	...	...	3	...	631½
Addington ...	...	23	2,901	108½	...	4	...	4	...	...	102	...	29	...	...	...	...	176	...	...	2,477½	...	...	...	...	...	...	423½
Ercildoun ...	...	10	815	4½	...	...	...	2	...	...	33	...	75	...	...	...	...	62	20	...	618½	...	...	...	...	...	...	196½
Dowling Forest ...	...	29	2,943	198	45	...	...	13½	...	...	51	...	520	...	...	...	...	252½	...	...	1,843	20	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
Burrunbeet ...	...	42	6,330	602	12	...	...	23	2	...	152	...	887	...	...	...	...	371	...	...	4,263	14	...	...	2	2	...	2,067
TOTALS ...	...	130	16,888½	1,063	57	6½	...	53	2	...	569	...	1,751½	1	...	...	...	1,014½	23	...	12,299½	41½	...	...	2	5	...	4,589

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.		NATURE OF THE PRODUCE, AND QUANTITY OF EACH.																					
		Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Onions.	Carrots.	Cabbage.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	HAY.				GRAPE.		
																	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye Grass.	Fruit Sold.	Wine Produced.	Brandy Manufactured.
Raglan ...	...	bushels. 340	bushels. 64	bushels. 150	bushels. 700	tons. 10	...	...	...	tons. 44	cwt. 3	cwt. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. 145	...	...	...	...
Ascot ...	...	3,041	...	...	4,340	...	...	...	...	261½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	...	...	...	...
Addington ...	...	2,585	40	40	2,310	...	...	...	...	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
Ercildoun ...	...	95	...	30	646	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...
Dowling Forest ...	...	5,675	...	310	1,460	...	...	...	...	486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	991½	...	...	...	...
Burrunbeet ...	...	14,795	...	590	3,820	...	...	...	...	633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,825	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	...	26,531	104	1,120	13,276	10	...	...	...	1,803½	3	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	3,424½	...	...	...	...

No. 9.

AGRICULTURE IN THE COUNTY OF TALBOT.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ACRES of PURCHASED LAND in CULTIVATION and under NATURAL PASTURE, with the PRODUCE thereof, in the Year ending 31st March, 1857; shewing the Number of Occupiers and the Amount of Cultivation in each Parish or District in the County of Talbot.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.			Number of Occupiers of Purchased Lands.	Extent of Land in Acres cultivated or otherwise.	NATURE OF THE CROP, AND THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND IN EACH CROP.																								
					WHEAT.		MAIZE.		BARLEY.			OATS.			Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rye Grass.	Common Pasture Land—Native Grasses.	Gardens.	Onions.	Cabbage and Carrots.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	Vines.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES IN CROP.
					For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.															
					acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.		
Ascot	...	...	23	2,982½	120	54	...	3	3	1	...	41	...	458	...	...	...	...	263	...	...	2,032½	7	...	...	...	...	...	950
Glendaruel	...	...	32	4,925	112	25	2	...	14½	...	...	249½	...	61½	...	2	...	...	188½	...	...	4,258	6	...	...	...	6	...	667
Spring Hill	...	...	47	5,019	223½	...	12½	¾	25	5	...	207	...	284½	...	...	...	...	210	...	...	4,016¼	7¾	...	...	6	19½	1¼	1,002¾
Smeaton	...	...	13	10,601	10	...	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	10,534½	...	...	...	5	...	...	66½
Creswick	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Lexton	...	...	11	893	57½	...	...	...	1	...	...	70	...	18½	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	686	...	...	...	...	...	...	207
Beckworth	...	...	9	1,219	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	17	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	1,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Carisbrook	...	...	35	3,988	434½	68	...	4	39	...	9	29	...	364	...	...	...	...	60½	1	...	2,966	13	...	...	...	...	...	1,022
Amherst	...	...	25	1,434½	15	5	2	...	10	...	...	11	...	88½	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	1,245	17	...	...	1	...	...	189½
Wombat	...	...	20	1,570½	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	56¼	...	...	...	...	70¼	...	...	1,399½	7½	...	...	...	2	...	171
Mount Franklyn	...	...	22	736	143	...	...	...	2½	...	...	34½	...	78	...	...	...	...	58½	...	...	415½	1	...	...	...	3	...	320½
Glenlyon	...	...	10	359	42½	...	...	...	2	...	...	14	...	46	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	230½	3	...	...	3	...	...	128½
Sandon	...	...	33	1,471	278½	20	7½	...	15	...	...	118½	...	153	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	761½	3½	...	...	...	4½	...	709½
Baringhup	...	...	8	637	46	...	1	...	7	2	2	27½	...	131	...	...	...	...	7½	...	...	409½	2½	...	...	...	1	...	227½
Edgecombe	...	...	13	3,559	16½	...	...	...	3	...	...	8	...	361	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	3,125½	10	...	...	...	1	...	433½
Guildford	...	...	21	918	143½	1	...	...	10½	...	...	7	...	273	...	...	...	...	60½	...	...	418	4½	...	...	...	...	...	500
Elphinstone	...	...	25	2,662	127	...	...	...	2	...	...	25	...	205	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	2,251	7	...	...	...	...	...	411
Eglinton	...	...	18	1,200	22	...	2	...	2	...	...	25	...	70½	...	...	...	...	53½	...	...	1,018	7	...	...	...	...	...	182
Bourke	...	...	23	4,646	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	134½	...	68½	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	4,228	3	...	...	...	1	...	418
Strangeways	...	...	35	2,066½	295½	1	11	...	6	5	1	186	...	258	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	1,157½	3½	...	...	...	1	...	909
TOTALS	...	...	427	50,895	2,239	174	38½	7¾	142½	13	12	1,254½	...	2,994¼	...	2	...	...	1,599¼	1	...	42,250¾	111¼	...	...	15	39	1¼	8,644¼

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.			NATURE OF THE PRODUCE, AND QUANTITY OF EACH.																					
			Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Onions.	Carrots.	Cabbage.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	HAY.				GRAPE.		
																		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye Grass.	Fruit Sold.	Wine Pro-duced.	Brandy Manufac-tured.
			bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	lbs.	gals.	gals.	
Ascot	3,585	...	90	950	466	108	...	853	
Glendaruel	...	...	1,508	20	255	3,899	...	1	...	243	...	...	...	...	6	27	...	61	...	...	...	...
Spring Hill	...	...	5,921	350	781	6,595	...	...	...	488	...	...	...	...	15	40	...	444	...	...	...	..
Smeaton	...	...	235	20	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Creswick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lexton	...	...	1,358	...	...	1,281	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21½	...	...	...	...
Beckworth	...	...	580	...	...	720	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Carisbrook	...	...	7,430	...	815	790	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	11	541½	...	...	...
Amherst	...	...	284	10	203	150	...	...	...	43½	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	65	...	...	...	...
Wombat	...	...	350	...	...	460	...	...	...	143½	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	91½	...	...	...	...
Mount Franklyn	...	...	3,185	...	30	846	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...
Glenlyon	...	...	885	...	35	275	...	...	...	30½	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	19	...	...	...	...
Sandon	...	...	5,970	105	385	3,091	...	...	...	133½	...	...	...	...	16	12	...	185	...	...	...	...
Baringhup	...	...	675	20	140	698	...	...	...	10½	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	184½	...	...	...	...
Edgecombe	...	...	350	...	55	290	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	308	...	...	...	...
Guildford	...	...	3,155	...	355	170	...	...	...	94½	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	347	...	...	...	...
Elphinstone	...	...	2,272	...	35	350	...	...	...	63½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	...	...	...	...
Eglinton	...	...	340	50	20	250	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...
Bourke	...	...	2,164	...	...	2,501	...	...	...	134½	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	62	...	...	...	...
Strangeways	...	...	6,205	160	295	5,652	...	...	...	384	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	341½	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	46,452	735	3,494	28,968	...	1	...	2,734	45	85	240	12	3,867½	

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 10.

AGRICULTURE IN THE COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ACRES of PURCHASED LAND in CULTIVATION and under NATURAL PASTURE, with the PRODUCE thereof, in the Year ending 31st March, 1857; shewing the Number of Occupiers and the Amount of Cultivation in each Parish or District in the County of Hampden.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.			Number of Occupiers of Purchased Lands.	Extent of Land in Acres, cultivated or otherwise.	NATURE OF THE CROP, AND THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND IN EACH CROP.																								
					WHEAT.		MAIZE.		BARLEY.			OATS.			Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rye Grass.	Common Pasture Land—Native Grasses.	Gardens.	Onions.	Cabbage and Carrots.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	Vines.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES IN CROP.
					For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.															
Camperdown ...	...	25	1,481	acres. 150	...	...	...	...	...	...	acres. 33	...	33	...	...	...	...	acres. 20½	...	...	acres. 1,244½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236½
Skipton, &c....	...	6	656	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Darlington, &c.	...	11	257	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18½	...	49½	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Terang ...	...	19	302	56	2	...	...	4	...	...	39½	...	58	...	...	...	...	13½	1	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174
Mortlake ...	...	20	867	296	...	...	...	1	...	...	60½	...	3	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	475½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391½
TOTALS	...	81	3,563	515	2	...	...	5	...	...	151½	...	177½	...	...	...	...	72	4	...	2,636	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	927

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.		NATURE OF THE PRODUCE, AND QUANTITY OF EACH.																						
		Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Onions.	Carrots.	Cabbage.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	HAY.				GRAPE.			
																	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye Grass.	Fruit Sold.	Wine Produced.	Brandy Manufactured.	
Camperdown ...	...	bushels. 4,149	bushels. ...	bushels. ...	bushels. 1,169	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. 73	cwt. ...	cwt. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. 37	...	...	...	...
Skipton, &c....	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...
Darlington, &c.	...	300	...	...	455	...	...	...	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...
Terang ...	...	1,700	...	60	1,345	...	...	...	...	49	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	86	...	...	...
Mortlake ...	...	7,628	...	40	1,840	...	...	...	...	68½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	...	13,897	...	100	4,809	...	...	...	...	222½	4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	254	...	...	...

AGRICULTURE IN THE COUNTY OF HEYTESBURY.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ACRES of PURCHASED LAND in CULTIVATION and under NATURAL PASTURE, with the PRODUCE thereof, in the Year ending 31st March, 1857; shewing the Number of Occupiers and the Amount of Cultivation in each Parish or District in the County of Heytesbury.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTICT.		Number of Occupiers of Purchased Lands.	Extent of Land in Acres, cultivated or otherwise.	NATURE OF THE CROP, AND THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND IN EACH CROP.																								
				WHEAT.		MAIZE.		BARLEY.			OATS.			Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rye Grass.	Common Pasture Land—Native Grasses.	Gardens.	Onions.	Cabbage and Carrots.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	Vines.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES IN CROP.
				For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.															
Talangatta	...	25	3,986	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	962
Mepunga	...	20	3,736	564	...	...	...	3	...	4	53	...	24	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	2,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	739
TOTALS	...	45	7,722	1,342	...	...	...	9	...	4	59	...	24	...	...	...	...	263	...	...	6,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,701
NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.		NATURE OF THE PRODUCE, AND QUANTITY OF EACH.																										
		Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Onions.	Carrots.	Cabbage.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	HAY.				GRAPE.							
																	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye Grass.	Fruit Sold.	Wine Pro- duced.	Brandy Manufac- tured.					
Talangatta	...	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	lbs.	gals.	gals.				
Mepunga	...	15,650	...	71	830	...	...	...	...	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	...	37,571	...	71	1,045	...	...	...	...	784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 12.

AGRICULTURE IN THE COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ACRES of PURCHASED LAND in CULTIVATION and under NATURAL PASTURE, with the PRODUCE thereof, in the year ending 31st March, 1857; shewing the Number of Occupiers and the Amount of Cultivation in each Parish or District in the County of Anglesey.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.			Number of Occupiers of Purchased Lands.	Extent of Land in Acres, cultivated or otherwise.	NATURE OF THE CROP, AND THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND IN EACH CROP.																								
					WHEAT.		MAIZE.		BARLEY.			OATS.			Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rye Grass.	Common Pasture Land—Native Grasses.	Gardens.	Onions.	Cabbage and Carrots.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	Vines.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES IN CROP.
					For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.															
Goulburn ...	...	8	3,847½	7½	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	43	...	...	...	...	13½	...	...	3,769	...	...	...	...	1½	...	78½
King Parrot Creek ...	...	11	1,861	33	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	21½	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1,786½	...	...	...	...	...	...	74½
Muddy Creek ...	...	9	1,032	26½	...	...	½	...	2	...	21½	...	11½	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	965	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Avenel ...	...	3	560	18	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Acheron ...	...	7	670	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	27	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
TOTALS	...	38	7,970½	85	...	...	½	7	3	...	56½	...	128	...	...	...	...	26½	...	...	7,662½	...	...	...	...	1½	...	308

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.			NATURE OF THE PRODUCE, AND QUANTITY OF EACH.																					
			Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Onions.	Carrots.	Cabbage.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	HAY.				GRAPE.		
																		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye Grass.	Fruit Sold.	Wine Pro- duced.	Brandy Manufac- tured.
Goulburn	175	290	27	4	...	6½	76	
King Parrot Creek ...	...	650	...	...	680	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40½	...	...	...	...
Muddy Creek	550	590	6	7	24		
Avenel	450	...	200	3	39		
Acheron	140	3	34		
TOTALS	...	1,825	...	200	1,700	41	4	...	13½	213½		

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NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 14.

AGRICULTURE IN THE COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ACRES of PURCHASED LAND in CULTIVATION and under NATURAL PASTURE, with the PRODUCE thereof, in the Year ending 31st March, 1857; shewing the Number of Occupiers and the Amount of Cultivation in each Parish or District in the County of Dundas.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.		Number of Occupiers of Purchased Lands.	Extent of Land in Acres, cultivated or otherwise.	NATURE OF THE CROP, AND THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND IN EACH CROP.																								
				WHEAT.		MAIZE.		BARLEY.			OATS.			Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rye Grass.	Common Pasture Land—Native Grasses.	Gardens.	Onions.	Cabbage and Carrots.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	Vines.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES IN CROP.
				For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.															
Wando, &c. ...	...	21	7,117½	47	...	...	...	2½	...	...	30	...	134½	...	...	...	...	13½	1	...	6,889	...	...	...	...	...	...	228½
Coleraine, &c. ...	...	21	886	145	3	2	...	2	...	...	17	...	40	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	666	...	...	...	...	...	...	220
Cavendish, &c. ...	...	8	21½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1½	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	9½
North Hamilton	...	29	2,011½	314	...	...	...	3	...	...	5½	...	47½	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	1,626½	...	...	...	...	...	...	385
Grange, &c. ...	...	7	8,055¾	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	46	...	...	...	...	1½	1¼	...	7,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	75¾
TOTALS	...	86	18,092¼	529	3	2	...	7½	...	...	56½	...	276	...	...	...	...	41½	3¼	...	17,173½	...	...	...	...	...	...	918¾

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.		NATURE OF THE PRODUCE, AND QUANTITY OF EACH.																					
		Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Onions.	Carrots.	Cabbage.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	HAY.				GRAPE.		
																	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye Grass.	Fruit Sold.	Wine Pro- duced.	Brandy Manufac- tured.
Wando, &c. ...	...	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	lbs.	gals.	gals.
Wando, &c. ...	...	956	...	50	820	...	...	...	...	21	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207½	...	...	...	...
Coleraine, &c. ...	...	4,295	40	80	710	...	...	...	...	38	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	72	...	...	...
Cavendish, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
North Hamilton	...	6,120	...	85	90	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71½	...	...	...	...
Grange, &c. ...	...	580	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	...	11,951	40	215	1,700	...	...	...	...	85	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	416	...	...	...

AGRICULTURE IN THE COUNTY OF FOLLETT.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ACRES of PURCHASED LAND in CULTIVATION and under NATURAL PASTURE, with the PRODUCE thereof, in the Year ending 31st March, 1857; shewing the Number of Occupiers and the Amount of Cultivation in each Parish or District in the County of Follett.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.			Number of Occupiers of Purchased Lands.	Extent of Land in Acres, cultivated or otherwise.	NATURE OF THE CROP, AND THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND IN EACH CROP.																								
					WHEAT.		MAIZE.		BARLEY.			OATS.			Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rye Grass.	Common Pasture Land—Native Grasses.	Gardens.	Onions.	Cabbage and Carrots.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	Vines.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES IN CROP.
					For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.															
Lindsay, &c.	...	5	41	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	19	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Dartmoor, &c.	...	3	10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10½
Casterton, &c.	...	9	5,077	32½	...	...	...	...	1	...	6½	...	25	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
TOTALS	...	17	5,128½	38½	...	...	...	...	1	...	10½	...	53	...	...	...	...	25½	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128½

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.		NATURE OF THE PRODUCE, AND QUANTITY OF EACH.																					
		Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Onions.	Carrots.	Cabbage.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	HAY.				GRAPE.		
																	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye Grass.	Fruit Sold.	Wine Produced.	Brandy Manufac- tured
Lindsay, &c.	...	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	lbs.	gals.	gals.
Lindsay, &c.	...	150	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
Dartmoor, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Casterton, &c.	...	540	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	21¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	...	690	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	39¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 16.

AGRICULTURE IN THE COUNTY OF VILLIERS.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ACRES of PURCHASED LAND in CULTIVATION and under NATURAL PASTURE, with the PRODUCE thereof, in the Year ending 31st March, 1857; shewing the Number of Occupiers and the Amount of Cultivation in each Parish or District in the County of Villiers.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	Number of Occupiers of Purchased Lands.	Extent of Land in Acres, cultivated or otherwise.	NATURE OF THE CROP, AND THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND IN EACH CROP.																									
			WHEAT.		MAIZE.		BARLEY.			OATS.			Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rye Grass.	Common Pasture Land—Native Grasses.	Gardens.	Onions.	Cabbage and Carrots.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	Vines.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES IN CROP.	
			For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.																
			acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	
Yangery ...	40	5,572	1,939	...	...	...	8	...	40	8	...	9	...	...	...	...	176	...	...	3,387	...	...	...	1	4	...	2,185
Yarpturk ...	9	534	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Koroit ...	19	2,803	672	3	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	87	...	...	2,023	...	...	...	...	7	...	780
Tower Hill ...	35	5,432	1,998	8	...	...	32	7	...	107	1	70	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	3,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,357
Belfast ...	18	33,380	664	63	...	...	6	5	...	17	...	46	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	32,529	...	...	...	...	...	...	851
Rosebrook ...	7	660	230	...	...	...	5	...	...	20	...	61	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	332
Yambuk ...	44	92,533	767	...	...	...	3	...	...	45	...	23	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	91,601	...	...	...	...	2	...	932
Woodford ...	11	7,213	586	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	70	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	6,496	...	...	...	...	...	...	717
Spring Creek ...	11	2,420	407	...	...	...	10	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	1,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	502
Merri ...	11	2,256	367	...	...	...	4	...	...	33	...	20	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	1,771	...	...	...	...	...	...	485
Mount Rouse ...	44	11,278	227	...	...	...	12	...	...	16	...	27	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	10,969	2	...	...	...	...	...	309
Purnim ...	5	850	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	652	...	...	...	...	...	...	198
Farnham ...	14	3,757	1,107	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	2,550	...	...	...	...	1	...	1,207
Kirkstall ...	5	445	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Codrington ...	3	1,422	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Dunkeld ...	6	85	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	6	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Cush Hill ...	7	593	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	468	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Wangoom ...	70	11,145	2,232	5	...	...	21	...	...	84	...	10	...	...	...	...	262	...	...	8,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,614
Unnamed ...	21	22,474	208	...	...	...	4	2	...	52	...	41	...	...	...	...	37	16	...	22,113½	...	...	...	...	...	½	360½
TOTALS ...	380	204,852	11,810	79	1	...	108	15	42	426	6	397	...	1	1	...	1,227	16	...	190,705½	2	...	...	1	14	½	14,146½

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	NATURE OF THE PRODUCE, AND QUANTITY OF EACH.																					
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Onions.	Carrots.	Cabbage.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	HAY.				GRAPE.		
																Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye Grass.	Fruit Sold.	Wine Produced.	Brandy Manufactured.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	lbs.	gals.	gals.
Yangery	50,469	...	115	160	...	...	...	...	327	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	84	15	...	...	...	...
Yarpturk	1,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koroit	16,590	20	20	...	...	3	3	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	18	7	9	10	...	...	...	...
Tower Hill	43,580	...	930	3,025	...	...	...	...	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	28	145	...	...	...	...
Belfast	19,540	...	150	440	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	20	137	...	...	...	...
Rosebrook	5,760	...	101	460	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...
Yambuk	16,945	...	65	1,020	...	...	...	...	179	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	36	...	...	...	...
Woodford	15,065	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	...	...	...	...
Spring Creek	11,800	...	...	560	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merri	10,450	...	76	663	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...
Mount Rouse	4,924	...	265	320	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...
Purnim	4,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farnham	30,370	...	60	70	...	...	...	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
Kirkstall	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Codrington	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dunkeld	575	...	...	220	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
Cush Hill	2,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wangoom	60,610	...	425	1,788	...	...	...	...	679	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	25	...	...	...	...
Unnamed	4,795	...	146	860	...	...	...	...	63	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	301,683	20	2,353	9,636	...	3	3	...	2,521	74	...	...	...	4	37	63	141	904	...	...	...	...

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 17.

AGRICULTURE IN THE COUNTY OF NORMANBY.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ACRES of PURCHASED LAND in CULTIVATION and under NATURAL PASTURE, with the PRODUCE thereof, in the Year ending 31st March, 1857; shewing the Number of Occupiers and the Amount of Cultivation in each Parish or District in the County of Normanby.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.			Number of Occupiers of Purchased Lands.	Extent of Land in Acres, cultivated or otherwise.	NATURE OF THE CROP, AND THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND IN EACH CROP.																								
					WHEAT.		MAIZE.		BARLEY.			OATS.			Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rye Grass.	Common Pasture Land—Native Grasses.	Gardens.	Onions.	Cabbage and Carrots.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	Vines.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES IN CROP.
					For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.															
Branxholme	11	1,633½	acres. 116½	...	...	...	acres. 1	...	...	acres. 13	...	...	...	...	acres. 10	...	...	acres. 1,493	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140½
Bolwarra	9	1,246	57½	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	...	36	...	...	32	...	...	1,105½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140½
Trewalla	25	2,867	86	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	340½	...	...	16	...	...	2,420½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	446½
Merino, &c.	25	7,105	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	34	...	...	29½	...	...	6,866½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238½
Narrawong	22	3,267½	171¼	...	...	...	6	...	25½	13	...	84½	...	...	58	...	...	2,909¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358¼
Portland	14	66	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Heywood and Hotspur	14	7,103½	38¼	...	...	...	1½	...	...	63	...	45½	...	...	25½	...	...	6,929¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173¾
South Hamilton ...	85	8,510¾	1,024½	...	...	...	17½	...	4	23	...	66½	...	...	59¼	...	...	7,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,194¾
TOTALS ...	205	31,799¼	1,605	...	...	2	29	...	29½	197	...	607	...	...	...	...	245¼	...	...	29,084½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,714¾

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.			NATURE OF THE PRODUCE, AND QUANTITY OF EACH.																					
			Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Onions.	Carrots.	Cabbage.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	HAY.				GRAPE.		
																		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye Grass.	Fruit Sold.	Wine Produced.	Brandy Manufactured.
Branxholme	bushels. 2,625	bushels. ...	bushels. 25	bushels. 405	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. 19½	cwt. ...	cwt. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	lbs. ...	gals. ...	gals. ...		
Bolwarra	1,356	...	29	355	...	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...
Trewalla	1,381	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	25½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	414	...	...	...	...
Merino, &c.	2,090	...	...	1,150	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...
Narrawong	3,475	...	100	250	...	...	...	...	137½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	93½	...	...	...
Portland	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heywood and Hotspur	510	...	13	626	...	...	...	...	45½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...
South Hamilton ...	15,452	...	315	322	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3½	79	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	26,951	...	502	3,108	...	...	...	...	492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41½	777½	...	...	...

AGRICULTURE IN THE DISTRICT OF AVOCA.

6 28 '0N

RETURN of the NUMBER of ACRES of PURCHASED LAND in CULTIVATION and under NATURAL PASTURE, with the PRODUCE thereof, in the Year ending 31st March, 1857; shewing the Number of Occupiers and the Amount of Cultivation in each Parish or District of the Avoca.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.			Number of Occupiers of Purchased Lands.	Extent of Land in Acres, cultivated or otherwise.	NATURE OF THE CROP, AND THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND IN EACH CROP.																								
					WHEAT.		MAIZE.		BARLEY.			OATS.			Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rye Grass.	Common Pasture Land—Native Grasses.	Gardens.	Onions.	Cabbage and Carrots.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	Vines.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES IN CROP.
					For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.															
Goldborough	...	6	148	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	30
Avoca	...	6	307½	7	...	...	...	8	...	...	15	...	41	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	226½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Tarnagulla, &c.	...	11	2,431	91	15	3	6	29	...	...	105	...	70	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	2,088	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	343
Yowen Hill, &c.	...	18	2,993	32½	...	...	...	12	3	...	64	...	324½	...	...	...	...	5	½	...	2,551½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	441½
TOTALS	...	41	5,879½	130½	15	3	6	49	3	...	188	...	448½	...	...	...	...	39	½	...	4,984	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	895½

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.		NATURE OF THE PRODUCE, AND QUANTITY OF EACH.																					
		Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Onions.	Carrots.	Cabbage.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	HAY.				GRAPE.		
																	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye Grass.	Fruit Sold.	Wine Produced.	Brandy Manufactured.
Goldborough	...	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	lbs.	gals.	gals.
Goldborough	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
Avoca	...	108	...	142	130	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	...	...	...	...
Tarnagulla, &c.	...	2,632	75	902	2,503	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	1	...	7½	...	65½	...	...	...	...
Yowen Hill, &c.	...	908	...	360	1,860	...	...	...	...	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	...	3,648	75	1,404	4,573	...	...	...	...	76	5	...	...	...	1	...	7½	...	545½	...	...	...	...

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 19.

AGRICULTURE IN THE MURRAY DISTRICT.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ACRES of PURCHASED LAND in CULTIVATION and under NATURAL PASTURE, with the PRODUCE thereof, in the year ending 31st March, 1857; shewing the Number of Occupiers and the Amount of Cultivation in each Parish or District of the Murray.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.		Number of Occupiers of Purchased Lands.	Extent of Land in Acres, cultivated or otherwise.	NATURE OF THE CROP, AND THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND IN EACH CROP.																								
				WHEAT.		MAIZE.		BARLEY.			OATS.			Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rye Grass.	Common Pasture Land—Native Grasses.	Gardens.	Onions.	Cabbage and Carrots.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	Vines.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES IN CROP.
				For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.															
				acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	
Longwood ...		3	1,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Euroa ...		13	4,043	70	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	159	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3,808	...	...	...	...	...	...	235
Violet Town ...		6	1,701	8	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1,623	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Benalla ...		44	16,754	184	11	...	...	1	...	...	17	...	444	...	...	...	...	19	...	1	16,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	677
Wangaratta...		64	15,107	1,023	39	16	...	...	...	...	371	...	718	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	12,903	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,204
Yackandandah ...		9	1,200	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	142	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	921	...	...	...	...	...	...	279
Beechworth ...		14	5,307	176	12	...	...	5	...	...	40	...	160	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	396
Belvoir ...		11	815	5	...	15	...	3	...	...	6	...	66	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	681	...	...	3	...	...	...	134
TOTALS ...		164	46,307	1,567	62	31	...	14	...	3	451	...	1,788	...	...	...	...	125	...	1	42,262	...	...	3	...	...	...	4,045

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.		NATURE OF THE PRODUCE, AND QUANTITY OF EACH.																					
		Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Onions.	Carrots.	Cabbage.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	HAY.				GRAPE.		
																	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye Grass.	Fruit Sold.	Wine Pro- duced.	Brandy Manufac- tured.
		bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	lbs.	gals.	gals.	
Longwood ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
Euroa ...		1,900	...	30	60	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	281	...	...	...
Violet Town ...		200	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	110	...	...	...
Benalla ...		6,385	...	30	590	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	511	3	...
Wangaratta...		29,150	510	11,090	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	1,296	...	...
Yackandandah ...		3,050	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	...	...	...
Beechworth ...		4,880	...	200	1,191	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	271	...	...
Belvoir ...		65	345	530	120	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...
TOTALS ...		45,630	855	11,980	2,411	...	...	...	...	335	...	...	...	30	...	...	121	5	2,827	3	...	...

AGRICULTURE IN THE BENDIGO DISTRICT.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ACRES of PURCHASED LAND in CULTIVATION and under NATURAL PASTURE, with the PRODUCE thereof, in the Year ending 31st March, 1857; shewing the Number of Occupiers and the Amount of Cultivation in each Parish or District of Bendigo.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.			Number of Occupiers of Purchased Lands.	Extent of Land in Acres, cultivated or otherwise.	NATURE OF THE CROP, AND THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND IN EACH CROP.																								
					WHEAT.		MAIZE.		BARLEY.			OATS.			Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rye Grass.	Common Pasture Land—Native Grasses.	Gardens.	Onions.	Cabbage and Carrots.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	Vines.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES IN CROP.
					For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.															
Strathfieldsaye ...	50	2,459	acres. 31	acres. ...	acres. 28	acres. ...	acres. 8	acres. 3½	acres. 2	acres. 22	acres. ...	acres. 382	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. 112½	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. 1,828	acres. 40	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. 2	acres. ...	631		
Mandurang ...	25	553½	7	...	...	...	1	2½	5	4	5	57½	...	...	...	...	42½	...	...	388½	40½	...	...	...	...	...	165
Tarrangower ...	25	2,700	264½	...	2	...	23	2	3	57½	...	323½	...	...	...	...	32½	...	...	1,983	9	...	...	...	...	...	717
Ravenswood...	24	1,233	16	...	...	...	4	...	3	8	...	112½	...	...	...	...	24½	...	...	1,041½	23½	...	...	...	...	...	191½
Lockwood ...	60	1,789	97½	2	8	...	4	2	19½	17½	...	590	...	...	...	...	53¾	...	...	898	96¾	...	...	...	...	...	891
Marong ...	15	1,300	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	...	...	...	...	9½	...	...	953	28½	...	...	...	...	...	347
Axedale ...	25	4,587	116	...	12	...	21	...	...	31	...	902	...	...	...	...	84½	...	...	3,365	55½	...	...	...	...	...	1,222
Muckleford ...	45	3,588¾	226½	16	...	...	12½	...	3	149	...	369	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	2,701	17¾	...	...	...	8	1	887¾
TOTALS ...	269	18,210¼	770½	18	50	...	73½	10	35½	289	5	3,033½	...	...	...	...	444¾	...	...	13,158	311½	...	...	...	10	1	5,052¼

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.		NATURE OF THE PRODUCE, AND QUANTITY OF EACH.																					
		Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Onions.	Carrots.	Cabbage.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	HAY.				GRAPE.		
																	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye Grass.	Fruit Sold.	Wine Produced.	Brandy Manufactured.
Strathfieldsaye ...	...	bushels. 703	bushels. 480	bushels. 160	bushels. 480	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. 107½	cwt. ...	cwt. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. 3	tons. ...	tons. 4	tons. 474½	tons. ...	lbs. ...	gals. ...	gals. ...
Mandurang ...	...	140	...	25	140	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	75½	...	...	...	...
Tarrangower ...	...	6,442	40	610	1,660	...	...	...	...	46½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	416	...	...	...	...
Ravenswood...	...	320	...	150	250	...	...	...	...	15½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	155	...	...	...	...
Lockwood ...	...	2,003	170	85	440	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	29½	708	...	...	...	...
Marong ...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	...	...	...	...
Axedale ...	...	3,190	280	515	1,050	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,160	...	...	...	...
Muckleford ...	...	4,685	...	455	4,110	...	...	...	...	159	...	...	...	...	...	19	28	4	479	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	...	17,733	970	2,000	8,130	...	...	...	...	636½	...	...	...	...	...	22	31	46	3,859	...	...	...	...

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 21.

AGRICULTURE IN THE GIPPS LAND DISTRICT.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ACRES of PURCHASED LAND in CULTIVATION and under NATURAL PASTURE, with the PRODUCE thereof, in the Year ending 31st March, 1857; shewing the Number of Occupiers and the Amount of Cultivation in each Parish or District of Gipps Land.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	Number of Occupiers of Purchased Lands.	Extent of Land in Acres, cultivated or otherwise.	NATURE OF THE CROP, AND THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND IN EACH CROP.																								
			WHEAT.		MAIZE.		BARLEY.			OATS.			Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rye Grass.	Common Pasture Land—Native Grasses.	Gardens.	Onions.	Cabbage and Carrots.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	Vines.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES IN CROP.
			For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.															
Tarravale	34	2,052 $\frac{1}{4}$	acres. 121	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	acres. 65 $\frac{1}{2}$	acres.	acres. 85 $\frac{1}{2}$	acres.	...	...	acres.	49	...	...	1,727 $\frac{1}{4}$	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	325
Victoria	14	1,979	58	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	121	...	116	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	1,654 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	2	...	324 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alberton and Yarram																											
Yarram	25	3,347	99	...	...	...	17	...	...	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	8	...	...	...	...	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	3,108 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	238 $\frac{3}{4}$
Merriman's Creek ...	4	1,640	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	11	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1,544	...	...	...	...	1	...	96
Tarra Tarra & Waranga	16	5,079	122	...	...	...	4	...	...	84	...	8	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	4,807	...	...	...	...	2	...	272
Bruthen Creek	8	2,746	59	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	25	...	3	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	2,616 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	129 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sale	37	3,004	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	2	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	4	22	...	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	2,628 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	375 $\frac{1}{4}$
Unnamed	28	8,752 $\frac{1}{2}$	233	2	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	13	21	...	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	8,308	...	...	...	...	6	...	444 $\frac{1}{2}$
TOTALS	166	28,599 $\frac{3}{4}$	951 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	17	429	3	415 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...	289	...	...	26,394 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	15	...	2,205 $\frac{1}{2}$

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	NATURE OF THE PRODUCE AND QUANTITY OF EACH.																					
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Onions.	Carrots.	Cabbage.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	HAY.				GRAPE.		
																Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye Grass.	Fruit Sold.	Wine Pro- duced.	Brandy Manufac- tured.
Tarravale	bushels. 3,054	bushels. ...	bushels. 50	bushels. 1,625	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. 166	cwt. ...	cwt. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. 32	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. 139	tons. ...	lbs. ...	gals. ...	gals. ...
Victoria	1,901	...	15	3,245	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...
Alberton and Yarram																						
Yarram	2,364	...	417	2,565	...	...	...	...	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
Merriman's Creek ...	1,440	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	22	...	...	...	...
Tarra Tarra & Waranga	3,348	...	140	2,268	...	...	...	...	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
Bruthen Creek	1,747	...	25	504	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...
Sale	5,689	33	245	750	...	...	...	...	179 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	2	50	...	...	...	...
Unnamed	5,843	1,079	280	575	...	...	...	...	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	60	1	12	144	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	25,386	1,112	1,172	12,132	...	...	...	...	1,183 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	30	162	30	14	548 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...

AGRICULTURE IN THE WIMMERA DISTRICT.

7 28 '0N

RETURN of the NUMBER of ACRES of PURCHASED LAND in CULTIVATION and under NATURAL PASTURE, with the PRODUCE thereof, in the Year ending 31st March, 1857; shewing the Number of Occupiers and the Amount of Cultivation in each Parish or District of the Wimmera.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.			Number of Occupiers of Purchased Lands.	Extent of Land in Acres, cultivated or otherwise.	NATURE OF THE CROP, AND THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND IN EACH CROP.																								
					WHEAT.		MAIZE.		BARLEY.			OATS.			Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rye Grass.	Common Pasture Land—Native Grasses.	Gardens.	Onions.	Cabbage and Carrots.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	Vines.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES IN CROP.
					For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.															
Mount Talbot, &c. ...	10	133	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
Horsham, &c. ...	10	84	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Apsley, &c. ...	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Newlands, &c. ...	11	64	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Crowlands, &c. ...	11	1,421	30	...	...	...	5	...	2	13	...	155	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207
TOTALS ...	44	1,723	49	...	...	...	7	...	4	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	411 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	8	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	1,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	509

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.			NATURE OF THE PRODUCE, AND QUANTITY OF EACH.																			
			Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Onions.	Carrots.	Cabbage.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	HAY.		GRAPE.		
																		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye Grass.	Fruit Sold.	Wine Produced.	Brandy Manufactured.
Mount Talbot, &c. ...	20	...	20	180	...	...	...	...	2	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	...	...	...
Horsham, &c. ...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	...
Apsley, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...
Newlands, &c. ...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	86	...	...	...
Crowlands, &c. ...	650	...	200	340	...	...	...	...	5	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	241	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	880	...	220	520	...	...	...	...	19	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	626	...	...	...	...

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 23.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURE IN THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ACRES of LAND under CULTIVATION, with the PRODUCE thereof, in the Colony of Victoria, in the Year ending 31st March, 1857.

NAME OF COUNTY OR DISTRICT.		Number of Occupiers of Purchased Lands.	Extent of Land in Acres, cultivated or otherwise.	NATURE OF THE CROP, AND THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND IN EACH CROP.																									
				WHEAT.		MAIZE.		BARLEY.			OATS.			Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Rye Grass.	Common Pasture Land—Native Grasses.	Gardens.	Onions.	Cabbage and Carrots.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	Vines.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES IN CROP.	
				For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.																
				acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	
County of	Bourke	...	2,471	403,500½	24,697½	36	141½	64	820¼	372	114	8,230¼	206½	23,709	24½	40½	...	½	4,059	...	24	339,280¼	1,340¼	4	½	158¼	105½	72¼	64,220¼
	Grant	...	1,708	397,791¼	21,970	91	½	1	681	113¾	34	7,365¼	62¾	8,441	47½	52¼	...	1	3,072½	15	64	355,338	59¾	20½	59½	48½	51½	201	42,453¼
	Evelyn	...	186	42,971¾	2,469½	...	1½	2	33	8	...	772½	...	583½	...	...	...	...	448¼	...	...	38,648½	...	...	...	½	4½	...	4,323¼
	Mornington	...	156	47,624	2,057	...	5	...	17	...	3	827	...	86	...	12	...	...	420	...	...	44,191	...	...	...	6	...	...	3,433
	Dalhousie	...	588	84,761¼	4,276¼	368½	3½	4	57	11	...	2,303½	3	3,540	1	½	2	...	1,975	...	15	72,171½	24½	...	...	2	3	...	12,589¾
	Polworth	...	109	65,519	1,229	...	...	...	18½	...	...	690½	...	214	...	...	...	...	148	2	...	63,214	...	...	...	...	3	...	2,305
	Ripon	...	130	16,888½	1,063	57	6½	...	53	2	...	569	...	1,751½	1	...	...	...	1,014½	23	...	12,299½	41½	...	...	2	5	...	4,589
	Talbot	...	427	50,895	2,239	174	38½	7¾	142½	13	12	1,254½	...	2,994¼	...	2	...	...	1,599¼	1	...	42,250¾	111¼	...	...	15	39	1¼	8,644¼
	Grenville	...	180	34,417½	597½	23	3	...	43	1	9	592	33	944½	...	...	...	...	708¼	½	...	31,401	37¾	...	...	6	15	3	3,016½
	Hampden	...	81	3,563	515	2	...	...	5	...	...	151½	...	177½	...	...	...	...	72	4	...	2,636	...	...	...	...	...	...	927
	Heytesbury	...	45	7,722	1,342	...	...	...	9	...	4	59	...	24	...	...	...	...	263	...	...	6,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,701
	Anglesey	...	38	7,970½	85	...	...	½	7	3	...	56½	...	128	...	...	...	...	26½	...	...	7,662½	...	...	...	...	1½	...	308
	Rodney	...	32	8,133	163	5	9	...	19	5	...	88	2	531	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	7,276¼	...	...	...	4	...	¾	856¾
	Dundas	...	86	18,092¼	529	3	2	...	7½	...	...	56½	...	276	...	...	...	...	41½	3¼	...	17,173½	...	...	...	...	...	...	918¾
	Follett	...	17	5,128½	38½	...	...	...	...	1	...	10½	...	53	...	...	...	...	25½	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	128½
District of	Normanby	...	205	31,799¼	1,605	...	...	2	29	...	29½	197	...	607	...	...	...	...	245¼	...	...	29,084½	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,714¾
	Villiers	...	380	204,852	11,810	79	1	...	108	15	42	426	6	397	...	1	1	...	1,227	16	...	190,705½	2	...	...	1	14	½	14,146½
	Avoca	...	41	5,879½	130½	15	3	6	49	3	...	188	...	448½	...	...	...	...	39	½	...	4,984	11	...	...	2	...	...	895½
	Murray	...	164	46,307	1,567	62	31	...	14	...	3	451	...	1,788	...	...	...	...	125	...	1	42,262	...	...	3	...	...	...	4,045
	Bendigo	...	269	18,210¼	770½	18	50	...	73½	10	35½	289	5	3,033½	...	...	...	...	444¾	...	...	13,158	311½	...	...	...	10	1	5,052½
District of	Gipps Land	...	166	28,599¾	951½	11	30¾	...	40½	3	17	429	3	415¾	...	...	...	...	289	...	...	26,394¼	...	...	...	...	15	...	2,205½
	Wimmera	...	44	1,723	49	...	...	...	7	...	4	18¼	...	411½	...	...	...	...	8	11¼	...	1,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	509
TOTALS		...	7,523	1,532,348¾	80,154¾	944½	326¾	87¼	2,233¾	560¾	307	25,024¾	321¼	50,554½	74	108¼	3	1½	16,281¼	76½	104	1,352,366	1,939½	24½	63	245¼	267	279¾	179,982¾

NAME OF COUNTY OR DISTRICT.		NATURE OF THE PRODUCE, AND QUANTITY OF EACH.																					
		Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Lucerne.	Mangel-wurzel.	Clover.	Red Beet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Onions.	Carrots.	Cabbage.	White Turnips.	Yellow Turnips.	HAY.				GRAPE.		
																	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye Grass.	Fruit Sold.	Wine Pro-duced.	Brandy Manufac-tured.
		bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	lbs.	gals.	gals.
County of	Bourke ...	585,964½	3,943	22,099	198,476	...	1,110	...	15	11,969¾	...	300	10	...	1,747	2,331	72¼	383¾	40,031¾	...	396,286	150	...
	Grant ...	483,087	10	16,794	196,620	81	1,034	...	3	6,146½	164	1,385	112¾	137¼	174	274	185¼	34½	11,937¼	88	310,760	10,786	340
	Evelyn ...	53,576	90	1,050	20,214	...	...	...	...	1,338	...	...	...	...	5	21	...	16	831	4	...	...	...
	Mornington ...	39,938	170	435	19,616	...	12	...	...	1,181	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	2	102	...	...	...	...
	Dalhousie ...	89,494½	54	1,554	72,510	...	5	8	...	3,525¼	...	...	...	...	1	15	495½	56	4,678½	20	...	...	...
	Polworth ...	26,245	...	380	20,419	...	...	...	...	321½	100	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	296	...	...	...	...
	Ripon ...	26,531	104	1,120	13,276	10	...	...	...	1,803½	3	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	3,424½	...	...	...	...
	Talbot ...	46,452	735	3,494	28,968	...	1	...	...	2,734	...	...	...	...	45	85	240	12	3,867½	...	...	...	...
	Grenville ...	15,633	30	1,280	18,601	...	...	...	...	1,383½	...	...	...	...	...	81	36	11	1,504	...	...	...	...
	Hampden ...	13,897	...	100	4,809	...	...	...	...	222½	4½	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	254	...	...	...	...
	Heytesbury ...	37,571	...	71	1,045	...	...	...	...	784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...
	Anglesey ...	1,825	...	200	1,700	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	13½	213½	...	...	...	...
	Rodney ...	3,990	100	1,125	2,915	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	12	...	5	...	980	...	4,500	...	...
	Dundas ...	11,951	40	215	1,700	...	...	...	...	85	70	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	416	...	...	...	...
	Follett ...	690	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	39¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...
Normanby ...	26,951	...	502	3,108	...	...	...	...	492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41½	777½	...	...	...	...	...
Villiers ...	301,683	20	2,353	9,636	...	3	3	...	2,521	74	...	...	...	4	37	63	141	904	...	...	...	...	...
District of	Avoca ...	3,648	75	1,404	4,573	...	...	...	...	76	5	...	...	...	1	...	7½	...	545½	...	...	...	...
	Murray ...	45,630	855	11,980	2,411	...	...	...	...	335	...	...	...	30	...	...	121	5	2,827	3	...	...	...
	Bendigo ...	17,733	970	2,000	8,130	...	...	...	...	636½	...	...	...	...	...	22	31	46	3,859	...	...	...	...
	Gipps Land ...	25,386	1,112	1,172	12,132	...	...	...	...	1,183¼	...	...	...	...	30	162	30	14	548½	...	...	...	...
	Wimmera ...	880	...	220	520	...	...	...	...	19	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	626	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...		1,858,756	8,308	69,548	641,679	91	2,165	11	18	36,895	650½	1,685	122¾	167¼	2,036	3,037	1,376½	784¼	78,773½	115	711,546	10,936	340

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 24.

LIVE STOCK ON PURCHASED LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF BOURKE.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK on PURCHASED LANDS in the COUNTY of BOURKE, on the 31st March, 1857, shewing the Numbers in each Parish or District ; also the Number of Holders.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.					Number of Holders.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
						Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
						No.	No.	No.	No.
Municipality of	City of Melbourne	...	...	...	Number of holders not known.	2,600	800	1,370	5,000
	Collingwood	...	...	...		250	275	170	...
	Prahran	...	...	...		200	150	250	...
	St. Kilda	...	...	...		300	400	500	...
	Emerald Hill	...	...	...		150	80	350	600
	Williamstown	...	...	...		150	250	100	1,000
	Richmond	...	...	...		180	150	200	...
	Deutgam	...	...	...	1	40	1,200	3	8,570
	Truganina	...	...	...	3	70	270	82	...
	Tarnait	...	...	...	33	81	1,446	266	1,950
	Pywleitjorrk	...	...	...	13	39	228	72	2,500
	Derrimut	...	...	...	24	45	1,160	183	40,700
	Cut-paw-paw	...	...	...	70	180	2,259	498	100
	Maribyrnong	...	...	...	19	62	330	222	36,000
	Kororoit	...	...	...	6	19	162	112	...
	Djerriwarrh	...	...	...	18	51	348	142	2,500
	Merrimu	...	...	...	17	59	779	127	...
	Yandgardook	...	...	...	21	86	816	221	18,017
	Holden	...	...	...	10	71	509	121	12,000
	Tullamarine	...	...	...	52	293	1,490	353	2,000
	Doutta Galla	...	...	...	90	474	1,250	453	...
	Jika Jika	...	...	...	175	428	858	884	...
	Will-will-rook	...	...	...	62	286	627	304	13
	Bulla Bulla	...	...	...	63	267	1,781	324	...
	Bolinda	...	...	...	15	98	988	155	6,000
	Buttlejorrk	...	...	...	56	124	1,058	524	2,000
	Darraweit Guim	...	...	...	13	87	445	75	...
	Mickleham	...	...	...	28	113	929	196	...
	Yuroke	...	...	...	70	397	1,397	615	...
	Keelbundora	...	...	...	125	524	2,444	751	...
	*Morang	...	...	...	60	135	1,007	131	...
	Wollert	...	...	...	25	218	1,932	179	...
	*Yan Yean	...	...	...	54	196	1,161	280	...
	Kalkallo	...	...	...	82	480	4,567	612	3,000
	*Toorourrong	...	...	...	25	183	1,246	194	...
	Merriang	...	...	...	26	231	2,490	249	...
	Bulleen	...	...	...	96	287	876	372	...
	Boroondara	...	...	...	188	450	907	717	...
	Prahran	...	...	...	143	272	399	622	...
	Mulgrave	...	...	...	77	192	1,121	341	...
	Nunawading	...	...	...	93	202	393	292	...
	Moorabbin	...	...	...	236	520	817	1,170	100
	Dandenong	...	...	...	20	79	376	131	...
	Wallen Wallen	...	...	...	19	141	574	226	1,000
	Lancefield	...	...	...	18	297	535	115	...
	Korkuperrimul	...	...	...	22	125	460	167	...
	Bylands	...	...	...	31	120	592	160	322
	Mordialloc	...	...	...	37	217	1,125	142	...
	Bacchus Marsh	...	...	...	9	41	316	32	...
	Blackwood	...	...	...	72	251	1,774	541	3,000
	Gisborne	...	...	...	48	200	1,420	296	10
	Macedon	...	...	...	2	29	100	4	...
TOTALS					2,367	12,590	49,067	16,596	146,382

* That portion only of the parish which is contained within the County of Bourke.

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 25.

LIVE STOCK ON PURCHASED LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF GRANT.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK on PURCHASED LANDS in the COUNTY of GRANT, on the 31st March, 1857, shewing the Numbers in each Parish or District ; also the Number of Holders.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	Number of Holders.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Barrabool	154	673	1,194	1,220	800
Wurdiyouang	16	44	410	92	2,700
Moolap	167	419	1,256	1,287	700
Carrah	31	106	587	90	9,480
Puebla	3	25	97	37	4,280
Parwan	26	44	379	71	...
Gnarwarre	40	254	1,184	291	4,000
Bulban	15	32	437	68	500
Moorpanyal	118	547	1,518	1,136	500
Gherang-gherang	3	2	24	14	2,000
Paraparap	6	18	159	28	500
Modewarre	87	251	1,999	538	1,040
Burtwarra	8	22	87	53	6,204
Gorrockburkghap	1	14	300	...	...
Worniyaloak	34	62	785	150	4,836
Tutegong	25	96	946	146	3,000
Lara	4	9	100	7	4,000
Duneed	191	481	2,217	960	4,053
Wabdallah	22	37	258	132	4,669
Durdidwarrah	3	15	64	12	...
Coolebarghurk	4	38	184	7	1,469
Moranghurk	37	58	714	138	10,700
Murgheboluc	50	169	1,246	332	3,387
Youang	21	36	210	116	12,100
Murtcaim	21	76	678	229	11,009
Cocoroc	2	50	300	12	6,500
Darriwil	64	175	1,316	376	3,400
Werribee	7	52	170	39	8,600
Bellarine	157	722	1,799	1,192	...
Lake Lake Wollard	7	20	136	69	9,000
Conewarre	90	258	1,045	284	1,303
Paywit	54	106	868	241	270
Gherineghap	70	223	1,415	315	2,735
Gorong	19	87	410	122	...
Ballark	4	49	448	28	2,700
Bungal	7	52	175	40	...
Meredith	5	35	168	93	...
Clarendon	5	46	40	79	45
Carrung-e-murnong	4	28	285	14	1,000
Ballan	4	46	1150	186	...
Buninyong	79	316	963	714	544
Moradoranook	3	6	114	...	8,000
Anakie	23	69	1,549	51	7,600
Mambourin	1	...	400	...	4,000
Burnt Bridge	4	7	35	18	...
Lal-lal	3	80	90	12	...
Kerrit-bareet	5	11	458	115	...
Warreneep	3	7	108	...	...
Town of Geelong	not known	450	120	320	...
TOTALS	1,707	6,423	29,595	11,474	147,624

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 26.

LIVE STOCK ON PURCHASED LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF TALBOT.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK on PURCHASED LANDS in the COUNTY of TALBOT, on the 31st March, 1857, shewing the Numbers in each Parish or District; also the Number of Holders.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	Number of Holders.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Ascot	22	78	513	150	...
Glendaruel	32	73	316	284	...
Spring Hill	45	115	501	459	...
Smeaton	12	19	67	93	...
Creswick	3	3	...	3	...
Lexton	11	25	42	31	...
Beckworth	6	18	131	29	...
Carisbrook	32	116	329	269	...
Amherst	25	39	213	86	...
Wombat... ..	14	49	320	76	...
Mount Franklyn	17	43	405	57	...
Glenlyon	9	18	43	66	...
Sandon	31	62	253	107	...
Baringhup	7	20	118	34	...
Edgecombe	13	57	276	166	...
Guildford	17	42	198	95	...
Elphinstone	22	63	232	152	...
Eglinton	16	22	99	27	...
Bourke	19	66	418	57	...
Strangeways	31	77	360	235	...
TOTALS	384	1,005	4,834	2,476	...

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 27.

LIVE STOCK ON PURCHASED LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF RIPON.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK on PURCHASED LANDS in the COUNTY of RIPON, on the 31st March, 1857, shewing the Numbers in each Parish or District; also the Number of Holders.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	Number of Holders.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Dowling Forest	27	78	269	283	4
Raglan	5	16	92	49	...
Ascot	16	61	405	110	...
Addington	17	67	155	46	...
Ercildoun	8	9	54	37	...
Burrunbeet	36	137	534	481	70
TOTALS	109	368	1,509	1,006	74

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 28.

LIVE STOCK ON PURCHASED LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK on PURCHASED LANDS in the COUNTY of GRENVILLE, on the 31st March, 1857, shewing the Numbers in each Parish or District : also the Number of Holders.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	Number of Holders.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Chepstow	2	4	5	14	...
Carngham	13	40	500	92	...
Narungal	13	92	4,589	122	...
Mirnee	16	29	797	262	...
Dowling Forest	16	36	188	118	25
Enfield	7	23	195	66	3
Minder	5	24	231	103	...
Mount Bute, &c.	6	113	1,450	345	...
Corindhap	17	91	296	93	...
Warrambeen	4	15	101	35	200
Cardigan	10	26	159	59	...
Ballaarat	53	115	497	367	...
TOTALS	162	608	9,008	1,676	228

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 29.

LIVE STOCK ON PURCHASED LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF EVELYN.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK on PURCHASED LANDS in the COUNTY of EVELYN, on the 31st March, 1857, shewing the Numbers in each Parish or District ; also the Number of Holders.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	Number of Holders.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Yering	15	241	745	291	...
Warrandyte	23	208	489	84	...
Nillumbik	90	248	974	409	...
Burgoyne, &c.	5	5	72	44	...
*Toorourrong	12	108	844	74	...
*Morang	6	17	102	23	...
*Yan Yean	12	41	269	130	...
Unnamed	10	43	197	62	...
TOTALS	173	911	3,692	1,117	...

* That portion only of the parish which is contained within the County of Evelyn.

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 30.

LIVE STOCK ON PURCHASED LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF MORNINGTON.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK on PURCHASED LANDS in the COUNTY of MORNINGTON, on the 31st March, 1857, shewing the Numbers in each Parish or District; also the Number of Holders.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.					Number of Holders.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
						Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
						No.	No.	No.	No.
Berwick ...	...	...	...	...	24	192	563	195	500
Eumemmerring ...	...	...	...	...	20	202	861	162	...
Moorrooduc ...	...	...	...	...	17	315	792	73	...
Lyndhurst ...	...	...	...	...	24	311	1,644	217	1,100
Kangerong ...	...	...	...	...	9	71	536	38	...
Cranbourne ...	...	...	...	...	29	257	1,144	106	...
Unnamed ...	...	...	...	...	25	69	476	188	...
TOTALS ...	...	...	...	...	148	1,417	6,016	979	1,600

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 31.

LIVE STOCK ON PURCHASED LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK on PURCHASED LANDS in the COUNTY of HAMPDEN, on the 31st March, 1857, shewing the Numbers in each Parish or District; also the Number of Holders.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.					Number of Holders.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
						Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
						No.	No.	No.	No.
Mortlake ...	...	...	...	...	19	93	724	199	...
Terang ...	...	...	...	...	15	132	1,331	165	...
Camperdown ...	...	...	...	...	24	330	1,500	94	...
Skipton, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	5	23	32	37	...
Darlington, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	12	162	1,784	157	...
TOTALS ...	...	...	...	...	75	740	5,371	652	...

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 32.

LIVE STOCK ON PURCHASED LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF DALHOUSIE.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK on PURCHASED LANDS in the COUNTY of DALHOUSIE, on the 31st March, 1857, shewing the Numbers in each Parish or District; also the Number of Holders.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	Number of Holders.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Lauriston	110	478	1,693	763	...
Willomavin	74	207	575	362	30
Metcalf	23	93	273	116	...
Moranding	56	146	1,004	313	...
Bylands	78	259	651	323	230
Edgecombe	48	109	536	284	...
Heathcote	75	280	498	401	2,600
Lowrey	9	38	281	21	...
Pyalong	10	32	242	107	...
Seymour... ..	24	207	552	161	30
Woodend	36	91	312	302	...
Tylden	38	202	1,063	417	...
Broadford	18	49	388	62	...
Darlington	4	15	195	37	...
Emberton	8	48	1,167	28	...
Carlsruhe	17	99	417	157	...
TOTALS	628	2,353	9,847	3,854	2,890

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 33.

LIVE STOCK ON PURCHASED LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK on PURCHASED LANDS in the COUNTY of ANGLESEY, on the 31st March, 1857, shewing the Numbers in each Parish or District; also the Number of Holders.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	Number of Holders.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Avenel	3	33	60	97	...
Goulburn River	7	57	252	26	...
King Parrot Creek	9	31	89	28	100
Muddy Creek	7	35	115	10	...
Acheron	1	12	60	4	...
TOTALS	27	168	576	165	100

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 34.

LIVE STOCK ON PURCHASED LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF RODNEY.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK on PURCHASED LANDS in the COUNTY of RODNEY, on the 31st March, 1857, shewing the Numbers in each Parish or District; also the Number of Holders.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	Number of Holders.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Murchison	12	53	126	32	2
Mount Ida	5	56	41	78	...
Rushworth	23	70	...	99	100
Whroo	23	68	31	25	100
Axedale	6	97	190	83	5
Wyuna	6	34	144	68	...
TOTALS	75	378	532	385	207

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 35.

LIVE STOCK ON PURCHASED LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF NORMANBY.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK on PURCHASED LANDS in the COUNTY of NORMANBY, on the 31st March, 1857, shewing the Numbers in each Parish or District; also the Number of Holders.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	Number of Holders.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
South Hamilton	77	162	1,071	309	2,000
Heywood and Hotspur	14	106	359	39	100
Portland	11	25	55	25	...
Narrawong	22	88	1,035	82	400
Merino	14	54	164	12	...
Tarragal... ..	25	140	1,673	48	6,035
Bolwarra... ..	9	47	376	31	...
Branxholme	11	33	229	32	...
TOTALS	183	655	4,962	578	8,535

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 36.

LIVE STOCK ON PURCHASED LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF HEYTESBURY.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK on PURCHASED LANDS in the COUNTY of HEYTESBURY, on the 31st March, 1857, shewing the Numbers in each Parish or District ; also the Number of Holders.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.					Number of Holders.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
						Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
						No.	No.	No.	No.
Talangatta	...	...	...	...	25	75	539	73	...
Mepunga	...	...	...	...	18	107	1,417	107	...
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	43	182	1,956	180	...

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 37.

LIVE STOCK ON PURCHASED LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF POLWORTH.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK on PURCHASED LANDS in the COUNTY of POLWORTH, on the 31st March, 1857, shewing the Numbers in each Parish or District ; also the Number of Holders.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.					Number of Holders.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
						Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
						No.	No.	No.	No.
Irrewarra	...	...	...	...	41	213	2,023	297	...
Birregurra	...	...	...	...	11	51	1,137	122	...
Nalangil	...	...	...	...	17	282	6,849	192	2,800
Whoorel	...	...	...	...	7	229	4,022	193	...
Elliminyt	...	...	...	...	28	133	919	125	...
Yan Yan Gurt	...	...	...	...	4	40	200	40	3,600
Warrion	...	...	...	...	2	...	900	...	1,100
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	110	948	16,050	969	7,500

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 38.

LIVE STOCK ON PURCHASED LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK on PURCHASED LANDS in the COUNTY of DUNDAS, on the 31st March, 1857, shewing the Numbers in each Parish or District; also the Number of Holders.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	Number of Holders.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Wando	1	70	180	...	4,000
Coleraine	11	20	218	53	...
Cavendish, &c.	14	89	235	112	...
North Hamilton	33	35	219	35	...
Grange, &c.	3	48	200	6	7,000
TOTALS	62	262	1,052	206	11,000

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 39.

LIVE STOCK ON PURCHASED LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF VILLIERS.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK on PURCHASED LANDS in the COUNTY of VILLIERS, on the 31st March, 1857, shewing the Numbers in each Parish or District; also the Number of Holders.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	Number of Holders.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Yangery	40	245	1,298	561	...
Yarpturk	7	5	79	18	...
Koroit	16	62	253	225	...
Tower Hill	30	235	855	387	...
Belfast	16	229	3,671	183	120
Rosebrook	7	41	305	230	...
Yambuk	42	337	9,071	268	1,000
Woodford... ..	11	129	1,055	110	...
Spring Creek	11	53	271	84	...
Merri	10	84	521	85	...
Mount Rouse	41	316	14,868	253	33,516
Purnim	5	21	125	43	...
Farnham	14	163	982	210	...
Kirkstall	5	5	62	48	...
Codrington	3	7	77	14	...
Dunkeld	6	18	76	27	...
Cush Hill... ..	5	5	56	12	...
Wangoom	68	341	1,394	505	...
Unnamed	17	132	3,776	189	323
TOTALS	354	2,428	38,795	3,452	34,959

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 40.

LIVE STOCK ON PURCHASED LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF FOLLETT.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK on PURCHASED LANDS in the COUNTY of FOLLETT, on the 31st March, 1857, shewing the Numbers in each Parish or District; also the Number of Holders.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	Number of Holders.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Lindsey, &c.	1	...	6	...	...
Dartmoor, &c.	3	6	38	3	...
Casterton, &c.	17	48	150	71	4,000
TOTALS	21	54	194	74	4,000

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 41.

LIVE STOCK ON PURCHASED LANDS IN THE AVOCA DISTRICT.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK on PURCHASED LANDS in the AVOCA DISTRICT, on the 31st March, 1857, shewing the Numbers in each Parish or District; also the Number of Holders.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	Number of Holders.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Goldborough	6	8	41	12	...
Avoca	6	43	77	323	...
Tarnagulla, &c.	10	45	149	164	...
Yowen Hill, &c.	13	85	86	200	200
TOTALS	35	181	353	699	200

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 42.

LIVE STOCK ON PURCHASED LANDS IN THE BENDIGO DISTRICT.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK on PURCHASED LANDS in the BENDIGO DISTRICT, on the 31st March, 1857, shewing the Numbers in each Parish or District ; also the Number of Holders.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.					Number of Holders.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
						Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
						No.	No.	No.	No.
Strathfieldsaye	...	...	...	...	47	109	696	317	...
Mandurang	...	...	...	...	23	43	118	54	...
Tarrangower	...	...	...	...	24	61	753	94	...
Ravenswood	...	...	...	...	20	27	157	125	...
Lockwood	...	...	...	...	53	165	373	288	...
Marong	...	...	...	...	13	24	42	29	...
Axedale	...	...	...	...	24	154	418	277	...
Muckleford, &c.	...	...	...	...	43	98	468	2,617	12
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	247	681	3,025	3,801	12

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 43.

LIVE STOCK ON PURCHASED LANDS IN THE MURRAY DISTRICT.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK on PURCHASED LANDS in the MURRAY DISTRICT, on the 31st March, 1857, shewing the Numbers in each Parish or District ; also the Number of Holders.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.					Number of Holders.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
						Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
						No.	No.	No.	No.
Longwood	...	...	...	...	3	135	65	60	...
Euroa	...	...	...	...	10	75	227	30	...
Violet Town	...	...	...	...	6	25	54	78	700
Benalla	...	...	...	...	43	388	1,217	205	1,957
Wangaratta	...	...	...	...	59	423	2,497	405	13
Yackandandah	...	...	...	...	2	26	50	6	...
Beechworth	...	...	...	...	13	115	179	153	...
Belvoir	...	...	...	...	9	41	90	21	...
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	145	1,228	4,379	958	2,670

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 44.

LIVE STOCK ON PURCHASED LANDS IN THE GIPPS LAND DISTRICT.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK on PURCHASED LANDS in the GIPPS LAND DISTRICT, on the 31st March, 1857, shewing the Numbers in each Parish or District ; also the Number of Holders.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	Number of Holders.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Tarravale	34	186	1,330	156	...
Victoria	13	68	319	56	...
Waranga and Tarra Tarra	16	163	1,385	117	500
Yarram Yarram and Alberton	25	206	1,312	89	...
Merriman's Creek	4	12	81	20	...
Bruthen Creek	8	93	397	62	...
Sale	41	307	1,690	212	1,019
Unnamed Districts	23	254	1,094	218	180
TOTALS	164	1,289	7,608	930	1,699

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 45.

LIVE STOCK ON PURCHASED LANDS IN THE WIMMERA DISTRICT.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK on PURCHASED LANDS in the WIMMERA DISTRICT, on the 31st March, 1857, shewing the Numbers in each Parish or District ; also the Number of Holders.

NAME OF PARISH OR DISTRICT.	Number of Holders.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
No Live Stock on Purchased Lands.					

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 46.

SUMMARY OF LIVE STOCK ON PURCHASED LANDS IN THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK on PURCHASED LANDS in the COLONY of VICTORIA, on the 31st March, 1857, shewing the Numbers in each County or District; also the Number of Holders.

NAME OF COUNTY OR DISTRICT.					Number of Holders.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
						Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
						No.	No.	No.	No.
County of	Bourke	...	...	...	2,367	12,590	49,067	16,596	146,382
	Grant	...	...	...	1,707	6,423	29,595	11,474	147,624
	Talbot	...	...	...	384	1,005	4,834	2,476	...
	Ripon	...	...	...	109	368	1,509	1,006	74
	Grenville	...	...	...	162	608	9,008	1,676	228
	Evelyn	...	...	...	173	911	3,692	1,117	...
	Mornington	...	...	...	148	1,417	6,016	979	1,600
	Hampden	...	...	...	75	740	5,371	652	...
	Dalhousie	...	...	...	628	2,353	9,847	3,854	2,890
	Anglesey	...	...	...	27	168	576	165	100
	Rodney	...	...	...	75	378	532	385	207
	Normanby	...	...	...	183	655	4,962	578	8,535
	Heytesbury	...	...	...	43	182	1,956	180	...
	Polworth	...	...	...	110	948	16,050	969	7,500
	Dundas	...	...	...	62	262	1,052	206	11,000
District of	Villiers	...	...	...	354	2,428	38,795	3,452	34,959
	Follett	...	...	...	21	54	194	74	4,000
	Avoca	...	...	...	35	181	353	699	200
	Bendigo	...	...	...	247	681	3,025	3,801	12
	Murray	...	...	...	145	1,228	4,379	958	2,670
	Gipps Land	...	...	...	164	1,289	7,608	930	1,699
	Wimmera	...	...	...	...	No Live Stock on Purchased Lands			
TOTALS					7,219	34,869	198,421	52,227	369,680

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

No. 47.

LIVE STOCK ON CROWN LANDS IN THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

RETURN of the NUMBER of LIVE STOCK on CROWN LANDS in the COLONY of VICTORIA, on the 31st March, 1857, shewing the Numbers in each Commissioner's District; also the Number of Stations in each District.

NAME OF COMMISSIONER'S DISTRICT.					Number of Stations.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
						Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
						No.	No.	No.	No.
Portland Bay	...	...	...	..	351	3,165	163,233	...	2,082,324
Wimmera	...	...	...	...	156	1,971	40,474	...	1,120,059
Western Port	...	...	...	...	251	2,335	78,995	...	634,175
Murray	...	...	...	...	173	4,150	121,028	...	351,162
Gipps Land	...	...	...	...	88	1,191	42,937	...	63,183
Grant	...	...	...	...	12	143	1,460	...	19,250
Bourke	...	...	...	...	4	8	65	...	1,715
TOTALS					1,035	12,963	448,192	...	4,271,868

(Signed) F. A. POWLETT.

No. 48.

SUMMARY OF LIVE STOCK IN THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

RETURN of the NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK in the COLONY OF VICTORIA on the 31st March, 1857
shewing the Numbers on Purchased Lands and on Crown Lands.

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.						DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
						Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
						No.	No.	No.	No.
On Purchased Lands	...	...	...	...	...	34,869	198,421	52,227	369,680
On Crown Lands	...	...	...	...	...	12,963	448,192	...	4,271,868
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	...	47,832	646,613	52,227	4,641,548

NORMAN CAMPBELL,
Registrar General.

APPENDIX No. 1.

AGRICULTURE, ETC., IN THE COUNTY OF BOURKE.

In the County of Bourke during the past year a great increase has taken place in the quantity of land under cultivation.

The improved manner in which the farms are managed, both with regard to agriculture and stock, deserves especial notice. Attention to drainage, the use of guano and other manures, and the thorough method displayed in the finish of the farm work and improvements, together with the comfortable appearance the dwellings and offices are gradually taking, form very pleasing characteristics of progress. The dairy stock is also greatly increased and improved.

This, however, is not by any means universal, a very large proportion of the land in this county being in the hands of capitalists, who occasionally fence but make few other improvements; here the population is very trivial, the land lying idle or only used for grazing purposes.

A mistake, which frequently tells very severely against the farmer, is that of putting nearly the whole of this land under that crop which on the previous season commanded the best price.

Market, flower, and villa gardens exhibit a very favorable aspect both in numbers and the excellent taste displayed; that attention to minor matters, which in the previous state of the Colony was perhaps impracticable, is now generally regarded.

The additional number of beautiful villas, &c., which have arisen in the suburbs of the city are generally built in a very ornamental, but at the same time durable manner, and are replete with all the conveniences of civilized life.

I subjoin a list of the various parishes (with a few remarks thereon) which came under my personal observation in taking the agricultural statistics.

Prahran is principally divided into small suburban allotments with cottages, family residences, &c. There are, however, a few market gardens which will well reward a close examination. The land is generally a poor sandy soil, with the exception of the banks of the Yarra which are very fertile.

Mordialloc.—Poor sandy soil, thickly timbered. Several farms have been abandoned (the dwellings at present are unoccupied) probably being found unprofitable. In this parish is an Aboriginal Reserve.

Mulgrave.—Some good land with well-cultivated farms. The soil is poor in places but well timbered.

Nunawading.—Very good grazing land; soil in places very good. A considerable number of dairy farms; not much under cultivation.

Boroondara.—In this parish are a number of fine large farms on which great attention is given to cultivation and general management. A considerable extent of land known as Elgar's Special Survey is in native grass and used for pastoral purposes. This, however, is now being divided into farms, and will no doubt present a different appearance next season, the soil being excellent.

Bulleen.—A large portion of this parish is very fine land. Well tilled and cultivated farms producing heavy crops line both sides of the Templestowe Road to the Heidelberg Punt.

Cut-paw-paw includes Williamstown and Footscray. The soil although pretty good is generally stony, requiring enormous labor to clear it. It is principally divided into small allotments, but there are some good farms on the banks of the Saltwater River in the neighborhood of Raleigh's Punt. A large number of bluestone quarries are worked to advantage, water-carriage being at command.

Doutta Galla is populous, with good large thriving farms on which much attention is paid to husbandry. There is very little timber.

Tullamarine.—Very excellent land with generally large well-managed farms.

Will-will-rook.—The same remarks apply to this parish, in which is the thriving village of Broadmeadows.

Yuroke.—Generally good land with some fine large farms, especially towards the Deep Creek; thickly timbered in places.

Bulla Bulla.—Some portion of this parish is very poor land, covered with stringy bark; large well-cultivated farms very well managed, and a number in what may be called the transition state, the clearing being severe. There is a steam mill near the township of Bulla.

Bolinda.—Large farms with, as yet, little cultivation. Very fair land, with belts of timber.

Mickleham.—Open forest-land, wooded with gum, box, and cherry. There are several large well-managed farms.

Darraweit Guim.—But little cultivation; generally used for grazing purposes.

Wallan Wallan is outside the settled boundary. Good land, heavily timbered, small farms, and not much cultivated.

Bylands.—Good mixed land; at present not much cultivation, but increasing. A good number of small farms.

Lancefield.—Some large farms with good husbandry. Land very fine towards the Five-mile Creek; heavily timbered. A great increase has taken place during the past year.

Rochford.—At present no cultivation, but a number of small farms are being taken up.

Buttlejorrk.—Increasing in population. Clarke's Special Survey occupies a large portion of this parish, and is used for grazing purposes.

Holden.—Principally pasture land; poorly watered and timbered.

Maribyrnong.—Fine open country, red soil, not well watered or timbered, and little cultivation. The land is divided into large portions and used for pasture. A few good stone fences the only improvement worth notice.

Derrimut.—Fine open pasture land, with very little cultivation.

Truganina.—Good land, with very few farms. The Geelong Railway runs through this parish and may probably cause a considerable increase during the ensuing year. Chiefly used for grazing purposes.

Deutgam.—Very little cultivation, being used for sheep pasture. Red soil; plains, with no timber.

Tarrneit (north-west of Geelong and Melbourne Road).—Considerable number of small farms. Water scarce, all being brought from the Werribee, and the timber from Mount Cotterill. Good fattening ground for cattle.

Pywheitjorrk.—Ditto. Large extent under pasture land.

Kororoit.—Good pasture land, with a few farms towards Mount Kororoit and Creek.

Djerriwarrah.—In this parish is the township of Melton. Some thriving farms; generally open forest land.

Merrimu.—Some fair dairy farms ; good pasture land, with belts of timber.

Korkuperrimul.—This parish contains a large extent of exceedingly fine land, comprising the celebrated Pentland Hills and Bacchus Marsh. These present more favorable aspects both in improved agriculture and superior quality of farm stock than perhaps any other district in this county. In Bacchus Marsh are two steam flour mills which would not disgrace the old country.

Blackwood.—Some fine land. A few well-managed large farms. The country is becoming rapidly occupied. Here are the very extensive Mount Blackwood Diggings, but at present having a very small population.

W. FARANGE.

APPENDIX No. 2.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK STATISTICS, COLLECTED IN THE COUNTIES OF GRANT AND POLWORTH, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1857.

SIR,

Melbourne, 12th August, 1857.

Having had the honor to collect the Statistics of Agriculture and Live Stock in the counties of Grant and Polworth, for the year 1856-7, I beg most respectfully to submit the following Report, by way of a general summary of the state of agricultural and grazing pursuits within that period, and as shewing the result of my labors and inquiries in every way pertaining thereto, or that may convey an adequate idea of the progress of agriculture in the above districts.

In undertaking an important task of this nature I feel some diffidence in my ability to render such ample details as I could have desired, owing to my not possessing sufficient official data and documents as would facilitate the comparative statement of, or otherwise mark the progress of agriculture from year to year; but, in order to render the Report as clear and intelligible as possible for your information, I purpose to arrange the details of each county separately, by supplying statistical memoranda, and such facts and information as I have been enabled to elicit by inquiry, coupled with personal observation, where they had any bearing on the welfare of those engaged in agricultural pursuits; therefore, I will at once explain the general basis on which my inquiry rested, and whereon this Report is founded, by stating that, in pursuance of your instructions, it became my duty to collect the statistics of each county, by obtaining returns of agriculture and live stock from every occupier within my district (in this duty I had the services of two or three assistants, who have performed their work to my satisfaction, by a strict adherence to orders, so as to ensure correctness in everything that was accomplished in a statistical point of view); and, whenever opportunity offered that I could converse with a farmer of practical experience, and intelligence withal, I generally framed my questions so as to elicit his opinions and ideas on the present state of agriculture: its prospects as affected by the prices of labor—the system of husbandry now in vogue—rural economy—and the adaptation of crops to soil or climate; with information gained on all these points, added to my own observation while traversing a large area of country, I made notes and memoranda, which you will, I hope, find interesting throughout my Report.

In directing your attention to the statistics of the county of Grant, which I purpose to deal with first, as being the larger of the two counties, I may remark that the returns extend over 48 parishes, and are collected from 1735 occupiers of land, of which number more than 1500 may be enumerated as *bonâ fide* cultivators of the soil, the remainder as stock owners, some of whom intend to cultivate at a convenient period, but at present keep only a small quantity of live stock on their holdings. The number of occupiers will be found to be nearly double that returned in the previous year; and from the numerous visits made to persons who had but recently entered on possession of new lands, and were preparing to cultivate, I have no hesitation in stating the number of holders, from whom statistics may be collected in the ensuing year, as likely to reach nearly 2000.

In the collection of the returns, I feel it my duty to inform you that I experienced very little difficulty in obtaining the necessary information; sometimes it happened that more than one visit was required, owing to parties being absent, and other causes. At same time, I also feel it incumbent on myself to state, that I do not believe a single instance has occurred of omitting the return of any occupier within my area of collection.

In bringing under your notice the "extent of land cultivated or otherwise," I would desire to point out that the total acreage, given in the returns as 404,170 acres or thereabouts, does not represent the superficial area of the purchased lands in the county of Grant, but only the acreage which has been returned under the present statistical inquiry, and this, it must be borne in mind, is much short of the real area of purchased lands in the county. And as regards the "total acreage under crop," I have to point out a considerable increase in the cultivation of the past season, as shewing that 12,000 acres more have been returned than previously; the total acreage "under crop" being about 42,459 acres, against 30,496 acres returned in 1856: by this it will be seen that the present cultivation embraces about 10½ per cent. only of the "total acreage" of lands returned.

To convey an idea of the progress of cultivation in a few of the principal corn-growing parishes in this county, I have selected the following eight parishes to shew the ratio in which cultivation is going on; for instance, taking the first four parishes as being the most populous and longest settled, it will be found that a good proportion of their area has been brought under tillage, according to the details subjoined.

	Acres.		Acres.
Barrabool, with an extent of	18,761, contains under crop	9,751 = 52 per cent. of the area.	
Bellarine, "	18,088, "	7,848 = 43½ "	
Moorpanyal, "	6,399, "	2,326 = 36¼ "	
Moolap, "	11,520, "	3,398 = 29¼ "	

Then, taking the next four parishes, as being more recently formed, though in some respects well populated, it will be seen that steady progress is making therein for the purposes of cultivation, as well as pointing out, that it becomes a matter of easy calculation, the probable extent to which cultivation may be carried on within the next few years; as, in selecting these four parishes, I kept in view that they were as equi-distant from Geelong as the first four, and, therefore, enjoying the same advantages of position with respect to markets, facilities of intercourse, and the like; consequently, some criterion will be afforded of the rate in which cultivation may extend itself in other parts of the country.

	Acres.		Acres.
Duneed, with an extent of	19,581, contains under crop	3,288 = 16½ per cent. of the area.	
Darriwil, "	15,076, "	2,211 = 14¾ "	
Modewarre, "	15,250, "	2,206 = 14½ "	
Conewarre, "	9,038, "	1,115 = 12¼ "	

Believing it might be desirable that some correct opinion should be formed of the extent to which cultivation is carried on by the various occupants, I have drawn up a classified table, arranged so as to shew the number of cultivators of one acre upwards as follows:—

County of Grant:—

HOLDERS.	ACRES.	ACRES.
346 cultivating	1 and not exceeding	4
302 "	5 "	10
162 "	11 "	15
117 "	16 "	20
156 "	21 "	30
109 "	31 "	40
67 "	41 "	50
53 "	51 "	60
37 "	61 "	70
40 "	71 "	80
24 "	81 "	90
28 "	91 "	100
24 "	101 "	125
18 "	126 "	150
6 "	151 "	175
5 "	176 "	200
10 "	201 "	250
4 "	251 "	300
2 "	300 and upwards	
1510		

By the above details, it is to be understood that the word "cultivating," placed before the number of acres, denotes the quantities under "tillage," and does not apply to the extent of land held by each occupant. It may be gathered from the above table, that more than three-fifths of the entire number of cultivators are farming on a very small scale, and yet on the aggregate number it will be proved that a very large amount of capital is absorbed in the pursuit of husbandry within this county; but as the task of estimating the capital employed would be rather operose, I have refrained furnishing items on this point.

In having thus stated the distribution of 42,459 acres in cultivation among 1510 persons, I may merely observe that the remaining portion of the area comprises about 361,711 acres as permanent pasture, or common native grass, but of these I will treat hereafter under the notice of live stock.

I now beg your attention to my remarks on the nature and yield of the various crops as stated in my returns, by first of all observing, that the acreage of each crop may be set down as thoroughly correct, but the quantities of produce having been taken in some instances from an estimate of the acreable yield, and in others from the real quantity threshed out or sold, I have not overlooked the importance of obtaining the estimated portion of the returns in such manner, that it might be consistent with accuracy, as far as possible, under the circumstances. With these premises I will bring myself to the subject of cereal crops, by remarking the large increase exhibited under the head of wheat acreage alone, as compared with the number of acres returned in the former year;—my returns shew 21,969 acres, yielding 483,297 bushels, thus giving an average yield of 22 bushels per acre, against 12,072 acres last year, yielding 309,640 bushels, the average of that season having been 25½ bushels per acre, so that the acreable yield of the late harvest marks a deficiency of about 3½ bushels to the acre.

In now referring to the deficiency of yield in the last crops of wheat, it is proper to mention, that it was general throughout the county of Grant, for even in the parishes of Bellarine and Barrabool, so long noted for the excellent quality and good yield of their wheat crops, the present returns do not shew an average of more than 23½ bushels in the former, and about 23½ bushels per acre in the latter parish; but notwithstanding the heavy discouragement sustained by the wheat growers generally, owing to the lowness of prices obtained for their produce, which low rate ruled till very recently, I am happy to state that they seemed fully determined to persevere in their efforts to promote the culture of wheat under all disadvantages and drawbacks; for I may safely assert that there is a larger breadth of wheat sown at this time than heretofore in the county of Grant, and will be found to embrace not far short of 25,000 acres in the next harvest.

Taking the article of barley next into consideration, I will make a few observations relative to the cultivation of this kind of grain, as I find that although the returns exhibit an increase of 240 acres, or nearly so, over the former year, the acreable yield is not so great by seven bushels or upwards; and from the very poor returns obtained on some farms where barley was grown, I am of opinion that not sufficient attention has been paid to its culture, as in many portions of this district the soil is well suited to the growth of barley, even more so than to that of oats, as no climate could be more favorable than ours in bringing forward the crop, provided it is sown early. I believe a large breadth of barley would have been sown for the next harvest, were it not for the very inferior selection of seed to be met with, which has retarded the progress of this branch of husbandry for the present, which is somewhat to be regretted, seeing that it might be cultivated profitably, even as an article of forage, as it will be found on inquiry that barley enters largely as an item of consumption in horse food throughout the warm countries of the south of Europe, and has been esteemed on account of its productiveness on light soils and under a warm climate.

With respect to the cultivation of oats, I need point out that there has been but a slight increase in the acreage of oats and oaten hay compared with the previous year, the acreage under the present returns being 15,808 acres, against 15,225 acres in the former season. The yield of oats is stated this year at 197,520 bushels, while that of last year was 188,503 bushels; the quantity of oaten hay this year being 12,837 tons, shewing a decrease of 5,689 tons compared with last year, which gave the crop as yielding 18,526 tons. That this deficit may be partially accounted for, I will explain by stating that much of this year's crop was self sown as well as late sown, as in numerous instances I found that these self-sown crops did not yield half a ton per acre. Such an erroneous system of husbandry, as permitting self-sown crops, has proved very detrimental to the interests of the hay farmer this season, judging of the present and past high prices obtained for good oaten hay both in the Geelong and Ballarat markets, the benefits of which he has found himself excluded owing to carelessness and want of forethought.

There is reason to believe that the cultivation of oats will be materially increased this year, to the extent of three or four thousand acres, owing in some measure to the high prices of horse food, which has given considerable encouragement to the farmers, but will not, in my opinion, act as an undue stimulus on their operations.

The cultivation of peas and beans being inconsiderable, I will defer any remarks on these items of production, and pass to the subject of potatoes as forming a large item in the list of crops under notice, and have to regret that I cannot speak favorably of the crops of potatoes grown this season: they have proved inferior in quality and very unremunerative to the grower, who has not derived anything like an average crop, but on the contrary, has in numerous instances, experienced a total failure of it. The acreable yield of the crops may be set down at two tons throughout the district, yet on the high lands near Ballan,

Buninyong, and the parts adjacent to the Upper Moorabool River, I found that four, and even six tons, were grown on an acre; that it would appear as if the potatoe had thrived better on the lands at a greater elevation from the sea and amid a colder climate than it had on the soils nearer the coast.

The returns exhibit 3072 acres, yielding about 6139 tons, being an increase of 787 [acres over the former year, but making a decrease in the quantity produced to the extent of 4100 tons.

In making reference to turnips, mangel-wurzel, carrots, and other green crops, I will briefly mention that the total cultivation of these crops did not exceed 175 acres, being very little beyond the acreage of similar crops in the previous season. I am of opinion that the cultivation of root crops will extend itself gradually, though slowly, and as soon as more approved systems of husbandry take place these items of production will command better attention than hitherto. At present, many of these crops have been grown more as an experiment than with regard to absolute profit.

And lastly, as well as important in the list of crops, is the vine, a few remarks relative to which I desire to urge on your attention, particularly as the grape appears destined to become a very material as well as profitable item in the resources of this colony, from the increasing attention bestowed on its culture, which is evidently extending itself as a branch of husbandry in this portion of the colony, judging from the number of vineyards already formed, and learning the large amount of capital involved therein.

The returns of 1855-6 exhibited the acreage under "vines" to be 125 acres or thereabouts, producing 208,000 lbs. weight of fruit sold, and 8750 gallons of wine. The present returns shew an increase in the cultivation, there being 201 acres, giving the produce as 329,060 lbs. of fruit sold, and 10,786 gallons of wine. It is to be borne in mind, however, that the quantities returned this year are the produce of 140 acres only, the remaining 60 acres being composed of vines of the first, second, and even third year's growth, consequently bearing no produce.

That the grape culture has hitherto formed a very profitable item of investment there can be no doubt, as notwithstanding the outlay of capital and length of time ere the grower can look for a return in the shape of the first fruits of his labor, and as a period of four years usually passes after first planting the vine before any profit can be derived from it, it is remarkable that so few complaints are heard as to the general results of these investments, but it is worthy of notice at the same time to bear in mind that the majority of the vine growers are skilful, steady, and industrious men, chiefly natives of Germany and Switzerland, who display great economy in their system of cultivation and are frugal in domestic concerns; but unlike many of our colonists who are oftentimes impatient in their undertakings and eager for rapid gains; these German and Swiss cultivators possess a large share of patient endurance, which leads them cheerfully through their toil and pursuit, till arriving at something like independence in circumstances, and enabling them to live in comparative ease and comfort.

The chief part of the cultivation of the vine is at present carried on in the parishes of Barrabool and Duneed, but there are many beautiful vineyards to be met with elsewhere, some of which are but yet in a very young state, and considering the climate and suitable soil in many parts of the district, it appears to me that no fruit can be cultivated with greater advantage than the grape, for notwithstanding the distance from market, it is remarkable that a very large proportion of the last season's fruit was disposed of at Ballaarat and on the gold fields in that vicinity, the prices being sufficiently remunerative to induce the grower to cart his produce a distance of fifty or sixty miles from home.

Altogether, the progress of grape cultivation promises to become a very useful and interesting study on account of the rank it is likely to hold in the list of our colonial productions.

Having gone as fully as possible into the matter of the crops and produce I must now urge some useful information regarding the statistics of flour mills in the county of Grant, and in order to convey something like an adequate idea of their power and capacity, I will here subjoin a list of the mills, their locality and description. These details, though not so ample as I had intended, will nevertheless be interesting, as shewing that their united power and capacity are equal to the work of grinding about 14,000 bushels of wheat weekly, consequently allowing time for the ordinary and requisite delays such as mill machinery is liable to, it will easily be calculated that the wheat produced in the district is not more than sufficient to keep the mills in full work for a longer period than nine months of the year; therefore, looking to the probable results of the next harvest, it may be fairly assumed that the mill power as stated below will be adequate to the requirements of the community for the present.

A List of the Steam and Water Flour Mills in the County of Grant.

	Engine.	
Dalgety, Ibbotson, and Co., Geelong, steam flour mill,	25 horse-power, driving	5 pairs of stones.
Shannon Mill Company, " "	16 " "	4 " "
Barthold and Low, " "	14 " "	3 " "
Union Company, " "	10 " "	3 " "
Gray's, " "	10 " "	3 " "
McKenzie's, " "	10 " "	2 " "
Adams and Co. " "	12 " "	2 " "
Bellarine Mill Company, Bellarine " "	16 " "	4 " "
Portarlington Company, Indented Heads " "	16 " "	3 " "
Leech's Mill, Mount Moriac " "	16 " "	3 " "
Webb and Damm, Clyde Mill, } Moorabool River }	16 " "	3 " "
McVean's Mill, Couewarre, " "	10 " "	2 " "
Hampson's, Lincoln Mill, } Point Henry road }	8 " "	1 " "
Highett's, River Barwon, water mill, equal to	10 " "	2 " "

14 Mills = 189 horse-power, driving 40 pairs of stones.

Besides the above mentioned 14 mills now at work, there are 3 other flour mills in course of erection, and will be completed prior to the next harvest. They are situate as follows:—

A steam flour mill near the Werribee, township of Ballan.

A water flour mill at the junction of Native Creek and the Barwon River.

A water flour mill on the Moorabool River, near Batesford.

As the foregoing observations have pertained exclusively to the agricultural statistics of the county, I now beg to offer some remarks and suggestions with respect to the live stock and grass lands of the same district. As it appears by the returns that there were 361,711 acres under the head of common pasture land, or native grasses, and at the same time it is shewn that the number of live stock (pigs excepted) in the county was set down as 6117 horses, 30,000 horned cattle, and 147,000 sheep—therefore, as it may be supposed that the live stock herein stated are depastured chiefly on the above area of grass lands (these are private lands, be it observed) an opinion might be speedily formed on the score of these lands being well and sufficiently stocked. Now, against such a conclusion, one or two facts force themselves on the attention, and they are to the following effect:—That about two-thirds of the number of horses (returned) are used chiefly on the roads to the gold fields, carting, or otherwise, also in farm, or bush labor, for the greater portion of the year; also, that more than 10,000 head of horned cattle are employed a considerable portion of the same period in dray

work on the roads of the interior, at farm work, or wood carting. Therefore, as regards horned cattle, these may be said to procure their agistment chiefly on the reserves and Crown lands, and do not partake largely of the feed on the lands of their respective owners. But with horses the case is different, as they are usually fed on forage the time they are employed at draught labor, consequently allowing that 2,000 horses, 20,000 head of cattle, and 147,000 sheep are depastured on the 361,711 acres, I can scarcely reconcile the fact that the purchased lands are so well stocked as they ought to be with horned cattle, though I have reason to believe the sheep are fairly apportioned to the acreage. But personal observation leads me to a different conclusion regarding the horned cattle, on account of the large areas of beautiful grazing land in various parts of this county, admirably adapted for cattle, that I have seen so thinly stocked; and these lands are fenced and well watered too!

As this is a matter that may be remedied in time, according to the principles of supply and demand, I may merely suggest the question as to whether the above facts coincide with the oft-quoted remark, "that the greater the number of occupiers, the more stock will be kept." For my own part, I am not disposed to yield to this latter assertion as far as regards the live stock maintained on the purchased lands of the County of Grant at the present day.

Amongst other disturbing causes felt by the agricultural interest is the labor question, and though unwilling to give the subject that prominence to which many have assigned it, I am bound to observe, that the high rates of farm labor have been a serious drawback to the operations of those who cultivate on an extensive or even moderate scale, by hindering those improvements and plans of cultivation that might be conducive in rendering the lands more productive. The rates of labor in the last harvest were something like 25s. per week, with rations, and even as high as 30s.; since that period the rate has declined, and strong expectations are formed that within six months farm labor will be procured at from 16s. to 20s. per week, with rations. Should such a prospect be realized, there can be no doubt that a considerable impetus will be given to all farming operations in the next year throughout the country. Those of the smaller class of cultivators who do not carry on very extensive operations seem indifferent on the subject, and apparently prefer the present state of things, as more suited to their views, by enabling them to compete successfully with others possessing a larger interest in farming affairs. Again, I found that on those farms within 20 miles of the gold fields that labor was procurable on better terms than on the Bellarine or Barrabool Hills, and better supplied; thus placing the distant farmer in a very inferior position when compared with the advantages of the man resident near the gold fields, which likewise becomes the market for the disposal of his farm produce.

Taking the subject in connection with immigration, I found that there was a very strong feeling towards introducing agricultural laborers on a more extended scale than has hitherto prevailed, the principal farmers declaring "that the difficulties in the way of extending cultivation would be effectually removed by the selection of good useful laborers, who had been accustomed to farm work in all its branches; and by attention to their wants on this point, the Government would powerfully contribute to the aid of the agricultural interests generally." There is no doubt whatever that cheaper labor would go far to remove the evils complained of, and would act as a panacea to all grievances in the estimation of a considerable number of the agriculturists; but it would afford no remedy against the evils of bad farming; and it is on this ground that it becomes so difficult to convince men of their bad management and defective system of operations, from a notion that is prevalent amongst them that all these defects and shortcomings are traceable to dear labor, or some other cause than the real one.

Apart from the question of labor, there is one subject of importance not only to the individual cultivator but to the whole Colony, and that is the system of husbandry now followed up by the farmers of the present day; and, as far as my observation has led me, I cannot state anything worthy of recommendation in it. Of course there are many exceptions to be made; but taken as a whole, it would appear as if the business of farming were carried on in too speculative a spirit, without fixed rules for guidance, whether in preparing or cropping the lands, or even paying attention to those laws of economy which in other pursuits operate so beneficially. The absence of economical arrangements is remarkable to a degree, and until the farmer drives away that sort of reckless, careless, and haphazard style of conducting his operations, so long he will never get his lands into productiveness, increase the produce, or diminish the expenses of cultivation. There are many amongst them, certainly, who are pursuing their business in a very creditable, energetic manner; but these form the minority, and will, doubtless, secure a fair return for their capital, skill, and industry. But, judging from the number of farms I have visited, and witnessed the foul state of the lands, the impoverished appearance of some of them, and the absence of improvements, I cannot help remarking that it denotes a weak state of affairs on the part of the occupants.

There are many farms at this time where cultivation has been carried on for several years in so unclean a state, that, intrinsically, are not so valuable by one half, owing to the soil having been deprived of its condition by constant cropping with grain, and to such an extent has this system been carried, that the present occupiers can scarcely obtain low average crops in many instances; in fact, the system requires a complete change, particularly on the older settled farms of the Bellarine and Barrabool Hills, for many of these lands are not so productive as they used to be; consequently, to effect a change whereby they may be rendered more productive, a considerable outlay of capital will be requisite to bring about this change. I need not offer suggestions of a practical bearing, as there is a diversity of opinion as to the best mode of husbandry to be pursued under circumstances in which agriculture is at present placed.

The rotation system of husbandry is engaging the attention of some of the leading agriculturists, and a large number of farmers appear anxious to combine grazing with tillage pursuits, believing it to prove more profitable than the present anomalous system.

In a few instances I ascertained that some persons were profitably engaged in dairy-farming, but it has been a matter of surprise that so few are following it as an occupation, considering the tracts of well watered land and good pasturage that are to be found in various directions from one end of Grant to the other; the reason attributed by some, to my inquiries on the subject, was, that "it took too much trouble looking after and milking cows," others pleaded "want of knowledge" of such a pursuit; while, on a smaller scale, the cases were innumerable, where families were located on farms with good pasturage capabilities, and yet not possessing a cow; that, in some instances, I could only attribute to sheer indolence on the part of the heads of the household, as neglecting a very important piece of rural economy. Indeed, there is too much overlooked in almost all those items of production—such as milk, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, pigs, kitchen produce, and many articles that could be named, which require, certainly, proper attention in every case, but I am sorry to observe are strangely neglected by scores of our country housewives and mistresses; on the other hand, it was gratifying to witness the care and forethought exhibited in some instances where my attention was drawn to it, as contrasting so powerfully with the indifference shewn to these little items by the bulk of the farm-wives and servants.

Fearing that I should weary you with so many details, I will now leave the summary of affairs in the county of Grant, and proceed to render a brief account of

POLWORTH.

In detailing the state of agricultural affairs in the county of Polworth I beg to mention, that although agriculture does not embrace so large an area, yet I found that it had increased in equal ratio with the county of Grant, and may be said to progress slowly, but under somewhat different circumstances from those of the farming localities in Grant. I find, that instead of 49 occupiers as shewn by the last published returns, there are now 111 occupiers from whom I have collected statistics during the present year; of these, 96 may be set down as persons cultivating to the extent of 2305 acres, in an area of 70,189 acres, or about one-thirtieth

of the whole area returned; that so small a proportion should be cultivated is not so much to be wondered at, considering that the larger portion of this area of 70,189 acres is better adapted for grazing and pastoral purposes, as far as circumstances favor those pursuits at the present time.

Seeing that the pasture lands embrace so large an area as 67,884 acres, attention may be directed to the live stock kept thereon, and I think it will be shewn, that as far as their grazing capabilities will admit, that no grounds of complaint can be urged, stating that the purchased lands in Polworth are insufficiently stocked, with either horses, horned cattle, or sheep.

Regarding the crops and produce of this district, my notes would become a mere recapitulation of the statistical memoranda of the county of Grant, with the exception that I found the returns of acreage under wheat to be nearly double that of the former year; but, on the other hand, a great falling off in the acreable yield was exhibited—as the average of the former year gave nearly 28 bushels per acre, and this year only $21\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. This decrease in the yield I may attribute, in some respects, to the crop having been sown late, but in a much greater degree to the foul state of the land, and the inferior modes of husbandry that appear to be so prevalent here as elsewhere; the more to be regretted, when the excellent nature and fertility of the soil throughout this district is considered.

The increase in oat cultivation will be found trifling compared with the former year, and the yield will exhibit a small increase likewise; the average produce being $29\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre this season.

Speaking generally of the state of agriculture in this county I did not see so much cause for congratulation as I had been led to expect, when the circumstances of every kind are taken into account: for instance, how much might be accomplished in the way of building and fencing purposes, such as the erection of good homesteads, spacious barns, out-houses, and the like, strong and durable fences, besides many other useful works of a permanent nature, by the aid of a little well applied skill and industry, when it is considered with what facilities good material can be obtained from the forests near Colac and the Upper Barwon ranges. But I saw no very great advances in this direction, and with the exception of some nice farms in one or two isolated parts of the district, there was nothing to convince me that the farmers about Colac were entitled to recommendation, either for the extent of improvements, or good husbandry. Indeed, speaking correctly, there is a vast amount of apathy amongst them; this, with the low standard of intelligence so discernible, and the readiness with which too many of them yield to dissipation and local influences as far as public houses are concerned (it would be well were these evils only confined to them in particular), all tend to the opinion, that much will be required to be done ere this class will be elevated in the scale of social being.

In taking a review of the actual circumstances in which I found agriculture to be placed in this county, I am of opinion that its prospects are brightening as regards the opportunities for disposal of the produce raised therein, as I learned that the bulk of the wheat, oats, and hay, grown about Colac this last season, has met a market at Ballarat and the gold fields in that quarter, and was carted thence at a period of the year when few interruptions could be offered to transit in the shape of bad roads, that allowing the distance to market to be great—say 60 miles—it cannot be denied but that the producers are placed in a much better position than heretofore; and if the successes at the Mount Arrarat diggings assume permanency, another channel will be opened up for their produce, at any rate; although the distance would be very great in point of carriage, they could compete with the farmers in the counties of Villiers and Heytesbury on equal terms. To do justice, however, to the subject, it is only fair to state that many difficulties have stood in the way of the produce grown in this district realizing suitable returns, or even finding a convenient market, and has, no doubt, been a strong reason why capital and enterprise have not been brought to bear on farming pursuits in the county of Polworth. On the other hand, I am sure that any intelligent farmer, with assiduity and skill, by following up a better and more economical system of husbandry than now prevails, might realize results that would amply compensate his outlay of capital, and reward his energies; for though debarred, in some measure, the advantages of situation enjoyed by those of his class who are located nearer the great centres of population, he is able, nevertheless, to acquire many privileges and advantages in a county like Polworth that would far counterbalance the drawbacks.

In concluding the Report of this county I must mention that there is one flour mill at Colac, propelled by steam power; its capacity is not great however, and far from adequate to the requirements of the district. The erection of another steam flour mill is in contemplation at or near Colac, which, if carried out in accordance with the views of its promoters, will materially benefit the wheat growers in Polworth.

In submitting the foregoing summary of agricultural matters I wish to state one subject, closely connected with the labor question, and that is, that I was very glad to discover the strong feeling in favor of mechanical labor, by the aid of machinery and improved implements of every kind being introduced in the farming pursuits of this colony, as tending to counteract, in a measure, the evils of high priced and scarce labor, indeed machinery has been extensively used within the last six months on many farms in the two counties.

Having thus given some brief history of the progress of agriculture in the counties of Grant and Polworth, I cannot conclude this Report without a word or two on the subject of collecting the Statistics, and would respectfully urge on your attention the desirability of permitting this important work to be commenced as soon after harvest as possible in each year, the same to be completed not later than the 15th of April, for I am bound to state that the Returns lose much of their value when published late in the year; in this opinion I am borne out by a very large number of farmers and others. The work of collection could be carried on not much unlike that of the Census during the present year, and so arranged that the Government could be put in possession of the statistical returns at a very early period after harvest. In naming the middle of April as the period by which the statistical returns should be given in, I beg to direct attention to two points for consideration and decision—first, that if the collection commences on or about the 1st of March, the collectors would be under the necessity of obtaining estimates only of the crops so lately reaped or gathered in, as not more than one in five could furnish a statement of the yield so soon after harvest (notwithstanding so many needy farmers selling their produce early), and as the majority of farmers would be unwilling to commit themselves to calculations or estimates framed merely from a survey of the crops as they stood in the field, this part of the subject will require careful consideration; secondly, that if the collection commences later and terminates, say on the 1st May, there will be more certainty in arriving at correctness, as a larger quantity of grain would be necessarily threshed out, consequently, better information would be obtained, and better means afforded of testing the estimates made by those who probably had not threshed out an ear of their grain; the whole matter might be so arranged that the collection could be undertaken earlier in some parts of a district, and later in others; but this is a part of the business better left probably to those who from former experience in the collection could suggest.

In conclusion, I have to express my fears that this Report, however replete with statistical information, may not embrace all that could have been desired, and if any observations therein are deemed superfluous, I trust that I shall not incur censure, as the whole report is submitted with a view to inform you, Sir, of what are the resources of that portion of the colony it has been my duty to ascertain, and also of the state in which I found agriculture generally.

I have, therefore, the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN ELKINGTON,

Statistical Collector for the counties of Grant and Polworth.

To the Registrar General,
&c., &c., &c.,
Melbourne.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

AGRICULTURE, &c., IN RIPON, TALBOT, GRENVILLE, VILLIERS, HEYTESBURY, NORMANBY,
DUNDAS AND FOLLETT.

SIR,

Melbourne, 10th September, 1857.

In reporting upon the progress and state of agriculture in, and the capabilities of those districts in which I had the honor to collect the Statistical Return for 1856-7, I cannot but express my regret that it is not in my power to treat the subject so fully as its importance demands. I shall, however, in the few remarks made confine myself, so far as possible, to mere facts, and leave deductions to those who are better qualified to draw them.

The localities in which I was employed during the past year were the counties of Ripon, Talbot, Grenville, Villiers, Heytesbury, Normanby, Dundas and Follett; and the districts of Avoca, Bendigo, and Wimmera. For the purpose of this report, I shall, however, divide the above into two portions—Bendigo, Avoca, and the counties of Talbot, Ripon, and Grenville, forming the gold fields division; and Villiers, Heytesbury, Dundas, Normanby, and Follett, comprising the western division. Wimmera, although of vast extent, and containing within its limits several good gold fields, and a large tract of excellent country, is yet so completely in its infancy as regards agriculture, that it hardly comes within the scope of the present report.

The progress of agriculture near the gold fields is most gratifying and remarkable. It is not too much to say, that in 1851, when the diggings were discovered, there was no cultivation in this division, with the exception of a few hay paddocks: probably, in the whole area, there were not more than 250 acres under the plough. Nor was this state of things much altered during the earlier years of the gold discovery. Land was sold at Castlemaine, and in its neighborhood, in 1853, and in Ballarat shortly afterwards; but it was not until June and July, 1854, that any attempt was made to cultivate the land so purchased. In 1855 there were 6634 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres under the plough, which, in 1856, had increased to 22,497 $\frac{1}{2}$, being 330 per cent. The actual increase of each district and county was as under:—

Ripon,	from	528 $\frac{1}{2}$	acres to	4,589
Talbot,	„	3,177 $\frac{3}{4}$	„	8,644 $\frac{1}{4}$
Grenville,	„	733	„	3,316 $\frac{1}{4}$
Avoca,	„	755 $\frac{1}{4}$	„	895 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bendigo,	„	1,439 $\frac{3}{4}$	„	5,052 $\frac{1}{4}$

It will thus be seen that, with the exception of Avoca, the advance has been most striking in every instance. In the last named district several causes have combined in preventing any large increase:—very little land has been sold; neither soil nor climate are favorable for cultivation, and the opening up of a large and rich gold field at Dunolly prevented the progress of agriculture in a neighborhood which, in 1855, was one of the most promising parts of the district.

One great cause of the increase in the quantity of land brought under cultivation in the gold districts, has been the high prices obtained by the farmers for every description of produce; and until the quantity grown exceeds the demands of the population in the neighborhood, prices will, near the gold fields, be beyond those ruling in town by the ratio of the cost of carriage. As the latter has not averaged less than £10 per ton, and most produce, particularly hay and garden stuff is bulky, the farmers have been able to get, on the average, £11 to £12 more for their hay and potatoes, 4s. a bushel more for oats, and 5s. more for wheat and barley, than husbandmen near Melbourne. As for turnips, carrots, cabbages, and so forth, they have obtained fully 150 per cent. more than town prices.

Another cause of the enormous increase in cultivation is the fact of land having been procurable at little more than the upset price of £1 per acre for medium soil, and from £2 to £3 for first-class ground: whilst, from the number of unsuccessful miners glad to accept temporary employment, with the view of replenishing their purses so as to be able to try their fortunes again, the farmers near the gold fields are quite as favorably situated for obtaining a supply of labor as those nearer the metropolis. In fact, working men who have been some time in the Colony, and partially recovered from the extravagant notions in which newly arrived emigrants indulge, are willing to accept far lower wages than those who have just left shipboard.

Although not at all wishing to touch upon a political question, yet I cannot help remarking that the first cost of land seems to have little effect on the future prosperity of the farmer. In some cases, where the upset price only has been paid, the quantity of timber upon it, and the distance from any available market, has made the purchaser remain poor from year to year; whilst, in other instances, land which cost up to £5 per acre has paid for itself in the first twelve months. The expense of fencing, clearing, and ploughing is so great, that the original outlay bears but a small proportion to the total sum invested; and it is for this reason that we find farmers eagerly competing with each other for superior lots at the Government sales, and thus enhancing the price, while thousands of acres of land, inferior in quality, are lying open for selection in the immediate vicinity.

The farmers near the gold fields have been uniformly fortunate, with the exception of those at Bullock Creek, whose crops were very light the first year; and the continuance of high rates for produce has made them comparatively well to do, though they commenced on slender means, and with but a small knowledge of husbandry. Their proximity also to the mines has enabled them to find profitable employment for their teams in carrying, when not employed on their farms; whilst there has always been a highly profitable return on the dairy and poultry yard.

With few exceptions these parties are freeholders, and it is, therefore, both their duty and interest to keep the land in good condition. Up to the present moment the natural richness of the soil has obviated any demand for manure; though it would have been far better had a better system of tillage been employed, and a due rotation of crops adopted from the outset. The present slovenly style arises mainly from ignorance; but the agricultural societies springing up at Ballarat, Burrambeet, Carisbrook, the Loddon, and Castlemaine, will do much to improve this state of things. The farming class are an energetic and persevering race of men, and if not possessed of much theoretical knowledge, yet are not much troubled with prejudices. They are willing to learn when the importance of the matter is brought home to them, and the alteration is already commencing. Of course, I am now speaking collectively; for, individually, there are many farmers in these districts who have learned their business in the best cultivated localities of the mother country; but such are rather the exception than the rule.

I shall now proceed to describe the various portions of the districts seriatim.

First in importance, whether as regards population, fertility, or quantity of land under cultivation, is Talbot, which has a population of 46,218, according to the last census, and in which 8644 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres were under the plough in 1856. Talbot, therefore, ranks as the third county for population, and the fifth for cultivation, in the Colony of Victoria: but, from the present activity within it, I am of opinion, that in the returns of next year, it will be found to have more acres in tillage than Dalhousie, and to be running a close race with

Villiers. With the exception, perhaps, of the last named, it contains more good land than any other county; and, although much of the best is heavily timbered, it is scarcely too much to say that almost every acre presents either strong auriferous indications, or is well suited for farming. In 1855, the average yield of wheat was 33½ bushels per acre—of oats, 46 bushels—potatoes, 6¼ tons—and hay, 2 tons. In 1856, the yield was not nearly so large, being below the general average of the Colony; but the season had been universally unfavorable, and the peculiar short crops of Talbot appear to have been caused from the extreme wetness in that locality during the winter. There does not seem sufficient attention bestowed upon the very great difference which exists in the climate in the various portions of Victoria; and in Talbot, particularly near the Dividing Range, astonishing variations may be noticed within 20 miles.

Between Mount Franklyn and Carisbrook, a distance of not more than 23 miles, there is frequently a difference in the temperature of 10 degrees; and though no meteorological observations have been taken, there is a considerable variation as to the quantity of rain fallen. Hence, in the neighborhood of Carisbrook, it is found almost impossible to grow potatoes in ordinary seasons; and a settler, named Mr. Bucknall, told me that from 1845 up to 1855 he never succeeded in raising a crop, in some years not even getting his seed back. In 1855, owing to the quantity of rain which fell during the spring and early summer, he was more fortunate: yet his grain and hay harvests had always been good.

At Mount Franklyn, Creswick, and Clunes, the winters are wet and cold; and, instead of complaining of want of rain, the farmers attribute any shortcomings to the severity of the early frosts.

The principal agricultural localities are as follows:—Mount Franklyn, composed of a rich volcanic soil, lightly timbered, but containing many tracts fit for immediate tillage. Wombat, a very rich soil, though densely wooded, and costing as much to clear as any land in the Colony. The Loddon, from Campbell's Creek to Bryant's Crossing-place, excellent though not first-class land. Carisbrook, a light soil, very thinly timbered, and apparently resembling the Para and Gawler Plains, the best wheat growing districts of South Australia. It is impossible to exaggerate the fertility of the district bounded by Creswick, Spring Hill, Ascot, Glendaruel, and Burn Bank; whilst the remainder of the county, towards Daisy Hill and Maryborough, contains patches of good land amidst auriferous ranges, but to no great extent. The southern boundary of Talbot, from east to west, is the dividing range, the vicinity of which to the east is dense forest, but to the west utterly changes in character. This latter, known as the Bald Hills, is one of the finest tracts in Australia; and, as a proof of its beauty, it may be mentioned that Sir Thomas Mitchell describes the Mammeloid Hills (as he terms them), together with the Glenelg and the Wannon, as the most fertile and beautiful portions of this continent. It was mainly owing to the attractive appearance of the Bald Hills country that he named Port Phillip Australia Felix.

The extreme richness of the soil, however, has this injurious effect—no sooner is any land brought under cultivation and fenced than the roads become almost impassable, from the depth of loam affording no foundation. This can only be remedied by the establishment of district road boards, as already commenced in certain parts of the county.

The only change in the existing land laws, which I heard advocated, was some measure that would give farmers a right to depasture stock on payment of an assessment. At present they are exclusively confined to their own sections; and although a large area round the gold fields is reserved for cattle belonging to the miners, the squatters exercise their right of impounding such stock as stray but a few yards off the purchased land. There is scarcely a station on which a great deal of land has not been sold, in many instances entire runs having been alienated from the Crown; the only exceptions are in Bullarook Forest, and in the north-west country near Daisy Hill and Maryborough.

Grenville and Ripon are so much alike in their general characteristics that I have coupled them together. The principal farming in both counties is in the neighborhood of Ballaarat, where for many miles as high a state of cultivation may be noticed as around Melbourne. The west of Ripon and south of Grenville consist chiefly of open plains, composed of clay soil, admirably adapted for pastoral purposes, but scarcely fitted for agriculture. There are, of course, many excellent patches to be found; but, as yet, little or no tillage has been commenced except round Ballaarat and in the valleys of the Barwon and Leigh rivers. The land to the west and north-west of Ballaarat, as soon as the forest is passed through, is very fine, and near Burrambeet there are thousands of acres fit for the plough without needing any clearing. As a proof of the estimation in which the soil is held it may be mentioned that £15 per acre, for maiden land, has been paid near Burrambeet. Indeed, from the boundary of Grenville, between Ballaarat and Creswick, as far west as the Emu Creek, the ground is very good; and if settlement continues at the rate of the last three years, it will shortly be one of the most populous agricultural districts in the Colony. The fertility of the region may be arrived at by the Returns forwarded, whilst the beauty of the scenery and the proximity of the markets of Ballaarat, Creswick, Fiery Creek, and Ararat make it as desirable from position as powers of bearing.

Going westward from Emu Creek, the auriferous country around Raglan—extending in a south and south-easterly direction—is met with. The land to the westward of this line is far inferior to that on the eastward, though near the mountains forming the dividing range, and at Mount Cole and Mount Mistake there are occasional patches of good quality. The sides of the creeks are composed of rich black soil; but the general character of the soil on the plains is unfitted for cultivation. At any rate, there is little or no husbandry to the west of Raglan, and it is remarkable that such comparatively old townships as Streatham and Wickliffe should exhibit little else than a stray garden or two. The same may be observed of most of the stations, except those under the mountains. Near Mount Ararat some land has been sold, but not yet made use of, and as there were auriferous indications, the unsold portion of the survey has been withdrawn from selection.

In a southerly direction from Ballaarat with the exception of a few farms near Rokewood on the Little Wardy Yallock, the cultivation is confined to the vicinity of the Leigh Township and Inverleigh. Here the plough has been at work for several years, and the effects of over-cropping and want of system are distinctly visible.

Bendigo.—The District comprised under this name consists of the entire country north of Talbot, extending to the Murray; its eastern boundary is the Campaspe, and its western, the Loddon. Only a very small portion, however, of this vast area comes under my supervision, as there is scarcely any cultivation on either river to the north of Barrow's Inn on the one, and the junction of the Serpentine on the other. The extensive plains reaching northwards beyond the Terricks and Mount Hope to the Murray are in the exclusive occupation of stockholders, and it is doubtful if they will be tilled for many years to come, unless for some product as yet untried by British farmers. I am of opinion, though, that despite the arid appearance of these plains, wheat would thrive well, if not weighing so much per bushel as in districts more favored with rain. I am strengthened in this opinion by the example of South Australia, where wheat is grown in localities which are often unvisited with wet for the entire winter. Still, it must be allowed that the average of that colony is far below that of Victoria, as fifteen to eighteen bushels is considered a fair return. Tobacco might be grown successfully in the northern portion of the district.

The neighborhood of Castlemaine and Muckleford calls for but little remark. Surrounding the latter is some excellent land, equal to any in Talbot or Grenville; but, with this exception, the Bendigo district does not contain much first-class soil. The climate of Castlemaine does not differ much from that of Melbourne, and cereals and roots may both be grown with success. Towards Lockwood, however, there is a marked falling off in the quantity of grain grown, and potatoes have become a very hazardous crop. Still, the proximity to the Bendigo mines and the high prices obtainable for produce has given a great impetus to farming, although the land can hardly be termed of superior quality. The same may be said of the

neighborhood—Axedale. Along the valley of the Campaspe there is splendid arable soil, and the great warmth of the early spring stimulates vegetation so rapidly that superior crops of hay are generally obtained.

Avoca is to the north of Talbot, between the Loddon and Avoca rivers. The remarks on the Bendigo district apply equally to the Avoca, although there is less room for agricultural operations on account of the entire southern portion being occupied with gold fields and the north with dry plains. On the Loddon, near Newbridge, there are several farms, and Mr. Catto, owner of the Loddon station, is one of the most experienced agriculturists in this portion of the Colony. He finds that all descriptions of grain grow well, and he obtains fair crops of hay; with potatoes only has he proved unsuccessful. Below this station there is scarcely any cultivation, Mr. Godfrey, of Boort, about thirty miles lower down, having found his returns very light, and no one below him having ventured the experiment. The climate becomes rapidly warmer the nearer the Murray is approached, and towards the river there is hardly an attempt at tilth; even at Reedy Lake, Mr. Ebdon's station, and one of the finest in Victoria, there being only a small garden. The Moravian missionaries, who had been several years resident at Lake Boga, had only a very small kitchen garden, and they state that from the absence of rains it was difficult to procure even a cabbage. Below Swan Hill to the Adelaide boundary there is only one garden, that of the Messrs. Beveridge, and that has been made with great labor. Without irrigation none of the land on the banks of the Murray appears likely to be available for agriculture, at any rate for the growth of those roots and cereals with which English farmers are familiar. It is, however, noticeable that in the Wimmera, in country very much resembling the Murray and its neighborhood, some very good crops of tobacco have been grown, and I am under the impression that this would be the case here too. In the southern portion of the district the only places, except the Loddon, where any cultivation exists, are Avoca and Dunolly. In the latter place the progress of the farmer has been checked by the land proving auriferous. In the former the quantity of land under cultivation is steadily, though slowly, increasing.

APPENDIX No. 4.

AGRICULTURE IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT, INCLUDING THE COUNTIES OF VILLIERS HEYTESBURY, NORMANBY, DUNDAS, AND FOLLETT.

The district which I have called the Western Division includes the Counties of Villiers, Heytesbury Normanby, Dundas, and Follett, and comprises some of the finest and also some of the very worst land in the whole Colony. Though it does not contain a mountain of any elevation, it is perhaps better watered than any other. The farmers here have not been favored with the high prices and other advantages which exist near the gold fields. On the contrary, they have to contend with a scanty supply of labor, bad roads, and a very much lower rate for every description of produce than rules in any other portion of the Colony. However despite these disadvantages, agriculture has made great progress, and the increase of land under cultivation in 1856, as compared with the previous year, is as under :—

	1855.	1856.
Villiers	10,827	14,146½
Heytesbury	619	1,701
Normanby	1,329	2,714¾
Dundas	480	918¾
Follett	123	128½
	13,378	19,309½

This shews an increase of nearly fifty per cent., while as proving high prices have not had much to do with this result, I quote the comparative prices of produce which ruled at the time when the statistics were being taken, that is, in the early part of last April :—

	Wheat per bushel.	Flour per ton.	Hay per ton.	Oats, Colonial.	Potatoes per ton.
	s. d. s. d.	£	£ £	s. d. s. d.	£ s.
Melbourne	6 3 to 6 6	16	13 to 15	8 9 to 9 6	8 0
Geelong	6 0 to 6 6	17	8 to 9	7 6 to 8 0	8 0
Kyneton	9 0 to 9 6	27	10 to 12	10 0	14 10
Castlemaine ... ..	...	28	17	...	21 0
Sandhurst ... ..	...	27	18 to 20	12 0 to 12 3	16 0
Beechworth ... ..	...	37	30	15 0	23 0
Carisbrook	11 6	...	22	12 0	20 0
Ballaarat	8 6	20	13 to 16	10 0 to 10 6	12 0
Kilmore ... ..	...	...	9	9 0	12 0
Belfast	5 6	21	8	...	6 0
Portland	5 6 to 6 0	20	8	...	7 0
Warrnambool	5 0 to 6 0	17	8	5 6 to 6 0	6 0
Hamilton	6 0 to 6 6	20	8 10	8 0	9 0

It will thus be seen that lower prices, comparatively, ruled, and that in many instances they were more than fifty per cent. lower than those prevailing near the gold-fields. One result has been, that the western farmers have to a great extent confined their attention to the more easily portable descriptions of produce, and a far larger proportion of wheat is grown in the west than anywhere else. For instance, in Villiers, the principal agricultural county, there were 11,810 acres of wheat out of a total of 14,146½; while in Polworth, which contains the next largest proportion of wheat, the numbers were 1229 to 2305; and in Grant, 21,970 to 42,453. In the previous year a somewhat similar state of affairs existed, there being 8089 acres of wheat in a total of 10,827.

I shall now proceed to give a short account of the various counties.
Heytesbury, although extremely fertile towards its western boundary, does not contain a very large quantity of good land, the whole of the eastern and south-eastern portion of the county being scrubby and but very thinly populated.
The cultivation, with the exception of a few paddocks at sheep stations, has been principally confined to the parishes of Talangatta and Mepunga, which are in the immediate neighborhood of Villiers, and have the general characteristics of land in that county; but from report I am inclined to believe that excellent

land is to be found among the forests towards Moonlight Heads and Cardies Inlet; and if there were any means of getting at it, either by land or sea, it would soon attract a large population.

Villiers.—This is, perhaps, the most beautiful and fertile county in the whole of Victoria, and in point of cultivation takes rank immediately after Bourke and Grant. The soil is of the richest description, bears evident traces of volcanic origin, is well watered, and despite its distance from the great centres of population has already attracted a large agricultural population. A very large proportion of the agriculturists are tenant farmers, though this is much less the case now than formerly, the settlers on the land recently sold being for the most freeholders. In the neighborhood of Belfast and Warrnambool, where the land has been for some years under cultivation, I noticed that some attention has been paid to a scientific system of farming, though on the new land, which comprises the bulk of the county, the operations of the agriculturists were of the most primitive description. An enormous quantity of land has been alienated from the Crown in Villiers, many of the squatters having purchased their runs; and the number of stock on purchased lands is larger here than most usually the case. Towards the north, near Mount Rouse, exists a large colony of Germans, who have introduced the ploughs and waggons in use in their own country. The former are cumbrous in the extreme, but the latter appear an improvement on the old bullock drays. The yield of wheat in Villiers is higher than any other county, and was $25\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, while the average was only $23\frac{1}{2}$. In 1855 it averaged 31 to 27. In 1855 the potatoe harvest was so abundant, that in many instances they did not pay for sending to market.

Normanby.—A very striking contrast exists between the quality of the land in this county and of that which adjoins it, Villiers. With the exception of a strip of land, some twelve miles in width, in the northern boundary of the county, Normanby does not possess the requisites for a large agricultural population. A large portion of the county consists of heaths and scrubs, another of dense forests, while the remainder, though the soil is of a tolerable quality, is very thickly timbered.

The result is that although Portland is nearly as old a town as Melbourne or Geelong, and far older than the neighboring ones of Port Fairy and Warrnambool, there is only a very small portion of land under cultivation in its neighborhood, and of the 2714 acres under crops last year in Normanby by far the greater portion was in the northern portion of the county. During the last year, however, a mill was established at Portland and thus gave an impetus to the farmers near the town. However it does not appear probable that Tarragal, Trewalla, Bolwarra, or Narrawong will be thickly settled for some time to come, the soil being inferior and the crops very light. In the neighborhood of Mount Eccersley there is some cultivation, though the soil can scarcely be called first-class; that it is not till the northern portion of the country is reached that anything like a farming district is met with.

At Branhholme, a township on the Melbourne road, about forty-five miles from Portland and fifteen from Hamilton, there are several farms; the land is lightly timbered, and the prospects of agriculture are decidedly favorable. Between Branhholme and Hamilton the land is of medium quality, and for three or four miles from the latter township a great deal has been sold, with the exception, however, of the soil in the immediate neighborhood of the banks of the creek, I do not consider Hamilton a very fertile district, and the result of the operations of the farmers has not been so satisfactory as in many other portions of the Colony. A great deal of this, however, is attributable to the fact that they were not provided with sufficient capital, and no position can possibly be worse than that of persons who with small means and with a slight knowledge of farming settle upon land unless it be of the best quality. A colony of Germans at South Hamilton have been very successful farmers, most of them having served in previous apprenticeships in South Australia.

My opinion as to Normanby not being a first-class agricultural country is to some extent borne out by the crops. In 1855 the yield of wheat being $18\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, $8\frac{1}{2}$ under the average; of oats, 25 or $9\frac{1}{2}$ under the average; and of potatoes $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons, or 2 tons less than the average. In 1856 the yield of wheat was 16 bushels, or $7\frac{1}{2}$; of oats, $16\frac{1}{2}$ or $9\frac{1}{2}$ less than the average; while potatoes were almost the same as in other places.

While, therefore, I do not entertain a very high opinion of Normanby generally I feel bound to except that magnificent country which lies north-west of the county on the banks of the Glenelg, the Wannon, and the Wando. This country somewhat resembles in soil and appearance the Barrabool Hills, Geelong, and it extends in Normanby and Dundas for a space of twenty-five miles from east to west, by fifteen from north to south. It is perhaps the finest in the whole Colony, and in this block of a quarter of a million of acres there are scarcely a thousand which are not fit for the plough. Several thousand acres have been sold and a few of them are under cultivation, but by far the greater portions have been purchased by the neighboring settlers. When this district is more thickly settled I anticipate there will be a considerable increase in the return per acre of Normanby and Dundas. The south-west of Normanby consists of heath and scrub, with occasional patches of good grazing land, but very little of it is adapted for cultivation.

Dundas.—The quantity of land under cultivation in this fine country is very limited, and with the exception of paddocks at the various stations, is confined to the neighborhood of Hamilton and Coleraine. The land to the north and north-east of the county consists of open forests, well grassed, interspersed with sandy soil, but the whole of the south and south-west is of the richest possible description. The land between Hamilton and Mount Sturgeon, and in the neighborhood of the former township, is of medium quality, generally superior to the land on the Normanby side of the Grange Creek, while further west, near the neighborhood of Coleraine, between there and Casterton, is the fine country which I have described under Normanby. A considerable quantity of land has been sold in the immediate neighborhood of Coleraine, and also at Casterton, but in the latter township it has almost all been purchased by settlers, and even in the former township the number of farmers is very small. The crops obtained here were very heavy, both in 1855 and 1856, and but for the distance from any market this would soon become an important agricultural district. Whenever a large population are settled in these districts, and as its resources become developed, it will be one of the most prosperous portions of the Colony, having every requisite to maintain a large population at present. It is abundantly grassed, and well watered, and is chiefly remarkable as producing some of the finest stock brought to the Melbourne markets.

The northern portion of the county presents nothing remarkable. There is some good soil in the valleys, but the hills and table land are better suited for grazing than agriculture.

Follett.—This, the smallest county in Victoria, lies between the Glenelg and the imaginary line which divides this Colony from South Australia. With the exception of the valley of the Glenelg, it consists of heaths and swamps, with a few lightly timbered flats towards the north. There are occasional patches of good land, particularly towards Mount Gambier. On the whole the soil here is inferior. The amount of cultivation is very small, there only being $128\frac{1}{2}$ acres under crop in the whole county, and even this small amount is found at the various home stations.

I may remark, in conclusion, that with the exception of the eastern portions of Heytesbury, towards the Cape Otway ranges, I met with no indication which a miner would look upon as shewing the existence of any gold field in any of these western counties.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE COLLINS LEVEY.